Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51. 80—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN USE.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc. etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	8th April
CLYDE	4089	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7536	R. K. Gordon	22nd "
SHANNON	4327	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4167	W. Wilson	6th May,
CLYDE	4089	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
SHANNON	4327	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7390	L. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
CLYDE	4089	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th "
SHANNON	4327	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers change here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on:
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,327	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRICE	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,469	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and Return Tickets.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and on the 17th KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

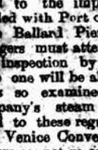
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255		9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	SohRits	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INOUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

OFFICERS, PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viâ JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on the 7th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,655 tons, on the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 6th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Feo, Mahoomrah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 10th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,810 tons, on or about 6th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bombay, or Ramboon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool, and every assistance effected at the lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class. Strictly within three months, Rs. 760; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

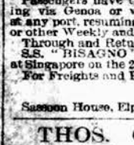
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDWINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including Lines, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe viâ China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient aperient, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder sent to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
15-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER by Foster and Sons.....per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER by Stone L. G. A..... "	6 8	4 14	7 12	5 5
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons..... "	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co..... "	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Bar and Guinness's Stout. In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the higher price, and has by far the largest sale.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE AND COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Qts.	5 8	6 2
Do. Pts.	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	16 0	18 0
" of 6 " Pts.	22 8	25 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

PILSENER BEER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bock's.....Per doz. Qts.	5 0	6 12
" .....Pints.	4 4	4 12
" .....Per case of 4 doz. Qts.	23 0	25 0
" .....of 8 " Pints.	33 0	37 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST.

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
"CYONA" PREPARATIONS
FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, &c., IN HORSES AND HUMAN BEINGS.
INVALUABLE TO SPORTSMEN.

		Rs. a.
Cyona Vety. Tinct., large	Per Bot.	3 0
" " " small	"	2 0
" " " Oil	"	2 0
" " " Ointment	"	2 0
" Human Tincture	"	3 0
" " Ointment	Per Pot	2 0
" Soap	Per Tablet	0 12

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.
THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co, Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; inverted handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
(ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.)
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL AND POONA.

READY REMEDIES.

LIQUORICE POWDER COMPOUND.
A mild but efficient laxative composed of Liquorice, Senna, and Sulphur. Being an agreeable compound, it is readily taken by children, for whom it is a very safe aperient, as well as for ladies, by whom it is now much used and appreciated. Per bot 0 12

FULLER'S EARTH, PERFUMED.
A very useful application for excoriations and abrasions in infants, and for cooling and soothing an irritated skin. Per box 0 9

HARVEY'S RESTORATIVE PEARLS
Are the best and surest remedy for restoring strength and nervous power. Rs. 2 and 5 8

HARVEY'S LIFE ELIXIR
Gives a new lease of life to the aged, or those who are run down by excessive mental or bodily strain 3 0

HARVEY'S DAMIANA PILLS
Are a never-failing tonic and restorative to the genital organs, and a cure for youthful excesses 3

THE PREMISES ARE THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

THIS is the House to visit during the Hot Weather, and at all Seasons of the year, for Delicious

ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.
PUNKAHS OVER EVERY TABLE.

OUR ICES AND REFRESHMENTS
HAVE BEEN NOTED FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

WINES AND SPIRITS
OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRENCH & ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVERY DAY FRESH PASTRY.
Orders for Ices and Ice Puddings executed at the shortest notice.
Open from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. Every Day.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Confits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!!
JUST IMPORTED IN LARGE AND VARIED STOCK.
CHEAPEST SWIFTEST AND DURABLE.
Rs. 125 AND UPWARDS WITH GUARANTEE.
All sorts of Bicycle repairs executed in our Steam Power Working Factory.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THANAWALA CYCLE WORKS.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

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Sportsman's Year Book	1 14
Bright's Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1899	2 8

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., will publish in a few days

MY JUBILEE VISIT TO LONDON,

By SOBEDAR MAHMMAD BEG, Sirdar Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers. Translated by K. Srinivassa Rao, B.A., 1st Grade Pleader, Bellary. Edited by Lieut.-Col. E. E. E. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers.

"HALL LINE."

THE s. s. "RYDAL HALL" having grounded in the SUEZ CANAL on her way out, general average has been incurred. Consignees are therefore requested to produce invoices on presentation of BILLS of LADING and at the same time to sign the general average bond, and to pay a contribution of 3 per cent on the value of their goods.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS, AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

AN EXAMINATION of Candidates for ADMISSION into the above department as unpaid probationers for Local Service as Signallers in the Bombay Presidency will be held at the office of the undersigned at noon on Tuesday, 11th April, 1899.

Intending Candidates must produce copies of certificates of character and age (which must be under 20 years) before the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLIVER,
Assistant Surdt., Govt. Telegraphs,
Bombay Island, Sub-Division.

Central Telegraph Office, Fort, Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS an INFECTIOUS DISEASE, namely Foot and Mouth Disease, has appeared amongst cattle in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned are taken to prevent the same; and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, or of any other Law in force in Bombay, are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such disease, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to the provisions of section 431 of the said Act, the COMMISSIONER WILL TAKE SUCH SPECIAL MEASURES as are hereby indicated, and, with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned temporary regulations to be observed by the Public and all persons concerned :—

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice, the Commissioner with, himself, or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorize in that behalf examine cattle kept in or brought into the City, whether kept for milking, for draft, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid that any animal is suffering from or otherwise infected or affected by Foot and Mouth Disease will direct and cause the removal of such animal, wheresoever the same may be found, to any Segregation Camp or place which may be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such animals and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any cattle within the City is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner or any such Officer as aforesaid of any case of disease which may occur amongst the animals in his charge, and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid for examining such cattle, and, if called upon to do so, must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the segregation or removal of any such animal as aforesaid, and for that purpose must send any such animal with a competent person in charge thereof, to any such camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any animal removed for segregation or treatment as aforesaid must advance all necessary arrangements for the supply of food and generally for the care of, such animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The milk of any milch cow or buffalo suffering from disease, or removed for segregation, treatment, or detention as aforesaid must on no account be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with, or contravening, any of the provisions hereinbefore contained in clauses 2, 3 or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 1st April, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA
GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1899.

THE MADRAS ENGINEERING AGENCY.

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR INVENTORS.

Indian Patent, Rs. 150. English Patent, Rs. 200.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL works furnished. Doors, windows, roofs and other wood and metal work supplied; also timber. Agency work undertaken. Address:—ROYAPETHUM, Madras. THIS ADVT. APPEARS WEEKLY.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.
NOTICE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21a Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1899, at 12-30 noon, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st April, 1899, both days inclusive.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines, near Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and black wood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, hangings and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet toned Walnut square piano by Schlimmeyer and Soehne, 1 single pole tent 15 by 18 ft. with chicks, purdahs and durries, 1 Jubbopore, Bengal pal 14 by 12 ft. with bath room 12 by 7 ft. with chicks and durries, one Hill tent 12 by 12 ft. with 2 bath rooms, chicks and durries, 1 Peninsular Swiss Cottage, 3 Rowtees, 2 necessaries, camp chairs camp furniture, etc. etc., the property of Dr. T. E. DYSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished long-hold furniture, cash mirrors, crockery and plated ware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Bombay and English carpets, one sweet toned Piano, the property of Mrs. BLACKBURN, leaving the Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 3rd, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, table, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer, in good order.
11 hoxes, Stein and Co.'s brandy.
11 boxes, Schmidt's brandy.
25 boxes Greek brandy.
1 Glass case on mahogany Stand, containing four Hymalayan Snow Pheasants.

To close account, 1 case 20 dozen incandescent burners.

By order of the concerned and on account of the manufacturers,—

One large lot of handsome alabaster centre pieces, card stands, flower vases, inkstands, terra-cotta figures, busts, table ornaments, large bull dogs, majolica fish-bowls and flower pots with figures, artificial flowers on stand, smoking and wax cases, etc.

1 New standard 25-tune Phonograph, complete.

By order of Mr. Byramji Rustomji Cooper and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dadabhoy Furdoonji Sheth.

On pairs 14 bangles, one gold neckchain, nine gold rings, one gold carrings, one emerald ring, one gold watch-chain, three gold tanghes, ten gold sovereigns, one gold bangle and one gold embroidered border.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic new and second-hand bicycles.
3 sets, best quality, carriage rubber tyres.
1 handsome light landau with water horse and harness.
1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand, vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, 5 years old, good for carriage or riding.
1 "Solitaire" English made new pneumatic bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER AT WORLEE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the executor of the will of the late Jamsetji Pestonji Kandaria, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2608 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld., and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland leading to the Bunder and which premises are in the occupation of the tenant of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sale by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated ware, crockery and glassware, Mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., lamps, pictures, table-ornaments, etc., the property of ROBERT FLECKENSTEIN, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI CHAWL DE BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Luxuman, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1899 and in pursuance of the order dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 p.m., the Equity of Redemption of Ladkibai, widow and executrix of Raghavji Mohundas, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immoveable property subject to the claim of Munji Currim, the mortgagee of the said property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground a portion of which admeasuring two kathis is Fazendari land belonging to Jamodhar Mohunjee and the remainder of which is Government Freehold or Pension and Tax land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Shivaje Gully in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 223 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Balaji Shamshet Street or Shivaje Gully, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Sudoba Dalas Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchander Luxuman Dalas Tailor, on or towards the south by a public Halalkore passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Dharamsey Khimji, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Ruttonji Mody and Ramchordas alias Narrondas Tribhowandas Mody and are now in the occupation of Ladkibai abovenamed or her tenants and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 523, new No. 2556, old Survey No. 1-3203, new survey No. 1912, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 54, 55 and 56, Ward No. 592, and which said hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated in the plan annexed to an indenture dated the 9th day of April, 1894 and expressed to be made between the said Tribhowandas Ruttonji Mody and Ramchordas alias Narrondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malpas and Raghavji, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1899.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of compound condensing BEAM ENGINES, Maenouchis principle, works upto 200 I. H. P., Spur Fly wheel, can be seen at work at the Sassoon Mill, Mazagon. Apply, DAVID SASSOON and Co., Fort.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Undervests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Price. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whitaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° test, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curreembhoy Ibrahim, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 20 per cent less. In 1lb. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-8 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23," care of this Office.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 235," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good hand writing, sober habits, and testimonials. Can undertake journey occasionally. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarathi, Tamil, Malliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Office.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"The Proprietor has fed us better than we have been fed in any Indian Hotel, and altogether we have been most comfortable A. M. Pr—(i) Major, 9th Bo-Infantry."

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm supplying Respectable Servants and refusing the Loafing Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Trained Servants for Women; we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, compiled on the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—"I suffered with fever for 18 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Mediciness did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR, to the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Treasurers Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 4, Church Gate street, Bombay. Hundreds of the Offices of the Company in India.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 issue of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wasan, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.

WITH PROFITS.

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The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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CAPITAL ... £600,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 20,000

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GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
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PENANG ...	
HONGKONG ...	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO ...	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ...	Bank of Bengal
AGRA ...	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ...	Bank of Bengal.

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Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
L

...CES.

...ICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NAWAB MAHOMED KAMALKHAN has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons claiming to have any Right, Title or Interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 37, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period, the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement (808) eight hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 328, Ward No. 2403, situate at the South side of Grant Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Public Road leading from Grant Road to Khetwadi Back Road, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Pochkhanawalla, on or towards the South by the property of Dorabjee Jeewanjee, and formerly in the occupation of Mellasha Yubash, all which premises are held under a certain lease, dated the 14th day of May 1875 and made between Soonabai, widow of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama of the one part and Jamnadas Khooshaldas and others of the other part.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

OUR CUSTOMS CLERK, named SAWALIRAM KUSHNAJI, has ABSCONDED with the following GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES:—

						Rs.
BOMBAY CIRCLE.						
"	W 67	24792	dated	18- 7-93	for	50
"	Z 13	03697	"	6-12-94	for	50
"	C D 7	01321	"	9- 4-96	for	50
MADRAS CIRCLE.						
"	I 85	46505	"	10- 8-94	for	50
ALLAHABAD or CALCUTTA CIRCLE.						
"	D 38	56627	"	26- 4-94	for	50
BOMBAY CIRCLE.						
"	W 71	36100	"	22- 7-93	for	500
"	W 73	67682	"	2- 8-93	for	1,000
"	W 73	65821	"	2- 8-93	for	1,000

NOTICE to all the BANKS has been sent to STOP payment.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY the FOURTH DAY of April 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, and determine, in the like manner of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of March 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-pain-tings, up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sunpegs with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

DISCOVERED AT LAST!
DISCOVERED AT LAST!!
DR. JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER'S
PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. J. VELLOZ,
Medical Practitioner, The Medical Hall, Nagpur, C. P.
PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to,

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	14 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 12 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

5-C7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
C. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
C. M. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOIHOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,49,999; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Chinch Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 3-26m., 4-51a. Low water, 9-29m., 11-10s.
Banks closed: Easter holidays.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day and on Wednesday.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. C. G. Webber has made a report to the police that on the 29th March he entrusted his servant with a cheque for Rs. 65 with instructions to pay some bills. The servant left with the cheque and has not since returned. The matter is being investigated by the police.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—Parbuttee, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years, a leper, was, on the 30th March, removed by the police in a Municipal van from Colaba to the Leper Asylum at Matoonga. The unfortunate woman had no fixed place of residence and had been wandering about the native town since some time past.

ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Mhowji Shamji, a Bhattia merchant of Walkeshwar Road, has reported to the police that his servant, named Bhanji, absconded from the house on the 29th March, taking with him three gold studs attached to a gold chain, valued at Rs. 100, and Rs. 200 in currency notes. A search is being made for the absconding man.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Bhicaji Nowroji, a Parsee, residing at Girgaum Back Road, locked up his place some time ago and went to reside elsewhere owing to the prevalence of plague in the locality. During his absence his place was broken into, and two guineas, cash, and thirty-seven pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 440, were stolen from the cupboards and boxes, which were forced open. The police upon enquiries found property valued at Rs. 400 in another room of the house.

ANOTHER ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Binderi Shewrath, a Purdasi milkman, residing at Mody Bunder, has made a report to the police that on the evening of the 30th March, while he was engaged in milking one of his cows, he handed the key of his room to his servant, instructing him to go to the room and fetch a brass chatty. The servant went away with the key and did not return. The complainant went to the room, and discovered that the servant had left the room, taking with him another brass chatty, which contained ornaments of the value of Rs. 459.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—About 10 o'clock, on the morning of Good Friday, a Mahomedan coolie, named Soortie, aged about twenty-three years, having no fixed place of residence, was working on board the steamship Strathcarron, when he accidentally fell into No. 3 hold, a distance of about thirty feet. He was brought out on deck and removed to the Sceindias Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was ascertained that the man had sustained a fracture of his left shoulder blade and wounds about his head and face and also some internal injuries. He has been detained under treatment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stoane charged Dhondu Dharma, an old offender, with stealing Rs. 14 in cash, belonging to Ali Mahomed Sheriff, a dealer in cutlery, having his shop in Sheikh Memon Street. The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant's shop on the pretence of purchasing a purse, but seeing him engaged with other customers, he stole the money and ran away. On an alarm being raised he was chased and arrested by a policeman. The accused, who had eight previous convictions against him, was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for his trial.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Among other residents of Upper Damaun outside the Fort who have left their houses to avoid plague and occupied mandwas, the Mangelas (sea-faring men) have put up mandwas on the seashore. On Wednesday, at about noon, a lad of the age of seven years, son of one Seekad Mangela, in the absence of his elders, came out of the mandwa, and while amusing himself by watching the dashing of waves, stooped to lift up from the sea either a small fish or a pebble, when a large wave pushed him into deep water. The attention of a Koli, who happened to be at some distance from the shore, was attracted by the cries of the boy, and he plunged into the sea, but being unable to swim he could not follow. Early next morning the unfortunate boy's body was seen floating on the sea.

FOUND DROWNED.—On the afternoon of Good Friday, the dead body of a Hindu was found floating on the surface of the water in the Victoria Dock. The body was first noticed by Bapooji Muncherji, a Parsee supervisor employed at Messrs. Shepherd and Co., who informed the police. The police had the body removed, and it was then identified by a woman, named Anundee, as that of her husband, named Luximon Jeeva, a Port Trust sweeper. The deceased was about thirty years of age and resided in the Port Trust chawl. He had been suffering from fever and did not attend his work for a week. He left home while under delirium of fever on Thursday last and did not return home. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on view of the body of the deceased on Saturday, when the Jury returned an open verdict.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.—On Friday night, Inspector Sanderson was going on his rounds, when near the Victoria Terminus he came across a travelling tin-box, measuring about two feet by one foot and a-half, carefully secured by a piece of rope. Mr. Sanderson took possession of the box, and expected to find something that had been purloined by a thief, who, having failed to complete his plan, had left it there. But on opening the box, he, to his surprise, found that it contained a complete human skeleton, entirely disjoined, but the skull and bones were intact. The box was evidently stolen by somebody, who believed the contents to be worth possessing. A label bearing the name and address of Bumonshah Pherozeshah Dalal, No. 4, Chotani Buildings, Grant Road, was found in a bag in the box, as also a railway ticket from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Bombay. The skeleton appears to be the property of some medical man, as the bones are marked with their respective names, and diagrams are sketched on most of them.

SUICIDE OF A JAPANESE WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Good Friday, at Cursetji Suklaji Street, regarding the death of Ostye, a Japanese woman, aged twenty-six years. The deceased resided in a house kept by one Saburo Syumi, of the same nationality. In June last, Syumi brought deceased and another woman, named O'Kikai, from Hongkong to Bombay and kept them in a house in Cursetji Suklaji Street. About three months ago, O'Kikai was confined of a child. Ten days after confinement she died and the deceased took charge of the child. On Thursday evening the child died after two days' illness. The deceased was very sad in consequence and had been crying the whole evening. O'Kame, a woman residing in the same house, deposed that on Thursday evening she, another woman, and deceased were seated by the side of the deceased child in a room on the ground floor. Shortly after deceased desired to have a cup of tea, and she and O'Kame went upstairs and had a cup of tea each. Deceased then told O'Kame that she was very sad and lamented the loss of the child of her intimate friend. After taking tea O'Kame went downstairs, leaving deceased in the room upstairs. About midnight, O'Kame went upstairs again and found the doors and windows of the room fastened from the inside. She then knocked at the door, but received no reply. She then, with the assistance of a servant, named Mahadu, forced open the door. On entering the place O'Kame found deceased lying on her bed, and a bottle, labelled "pure carbolic acid and poison," on a chair close to the bed. The deceased appeared to have taken the contents of the bottle in consequence of the distress caused by the death of the child and pecuniary difficulties, as she owed the house-keeper Rs. 470. The Jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

SQUIBLE OVER A BOAT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Lee Smith charged Dhurma Janghir and Kallia Barria, both fishermen, with causing grievous hurt to Ittoo Somar, also a fisherman, by means of an oar. The accused were further charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The complainant resides with his brother in a temporary hut at Cuffe-pa-rade near Sewree. About noon, on Monday, the 27th ultimo, an altercation took place between the complainant's brother and the accused Kallia over a boat. On hearing the noise of the altercation, the complainant came upon the scene and a free fight ensued between the parties. It is alleged that during the scuffle the accused Dhurma struck complainant on the head with an oar, causing a wound thereon, while the other accused assaulted him with his clenched fist. A third fisherman, named Pandoo, who took the side of the accused, also attacked the complainant. This man decamped before the police arrived at the spot and is still at large. During the scuffle Kallia sustained some bruises on his person. The police had the complainant and accused Kallia removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the former, who had sustained serious injuries, was detained for treatment. Two days after admission complainant developed symptoms of paralysis, and on an examination it was discovered that he had sustained a fracture of the skull. An operation was performed and a clot of blood was removed from the brain. On the following day the man's condition became critical, and the House-Surgeon thought it advisable to have his dying deposition recorded. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, was accordingly summoned to the hospital, and he took down the deposition of the complainant in the presence of the two accused. The case was remanded to the 6th instant.

THEFT OF WATER METERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stamford prosecuted Goolam Hoosein Ibrahim Mahomedan, on three charges: (1) of stealing two nozzles, of the value of Rs. 80, from the ground floor of the Municipal Office, on the 21st ultimo; (2) of stealing a water meter, of the value of Rs. 75, by digging it out from under the road on the Israel Street, and (3) of stealing another water meter from the Gaolbdas Lane, Mandvie, on the 31st ultimo. It appeared from evidence that the nozzles in question were kept in the Municipal Office for use in case of a fire. On the morning of the 21st ultimo, Tookaram Dhondu, a Municipal bavildar in charge of the building, found the nozzles to be missing, and reported the matter to his superiors. Subsequently on the matter being referred to the police, Inspectors Cozen and Stanley and Constable Brewin made inquiries which resulted in the arrest of the accused. The police found that the accused had sold the two nozzles to a Borah shopkeeper at Kalbadevie for Rs. 2-12, and the two water meters were taken by the accused to the same Borah, who kept them at his house in Ghogari lane. The Borah, who was called as a witness, said that he did not know that the nozzles had been stolen by the accused. As to the water meters, he stated that as he felt some suspicion he did not purchase them, but told the accused to call at his shop on the following day and convince him that he had honestly come by them. He, however, admitted that he advanced a rupee to the accused for the meters. The accused stated in his defence that a Christian, named Antone, had given these articles to him to sell them on his behalf. Antone was called as a witness, and he denied having anything to do with the matter. The accused, who admitted three previous convictions against him, was sentenced to an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. Abdool Hoosein Isaji, the Borah shopkeeper, was then placed on his trial on the charge of receiving stolen property. After hearing the evidence in the case, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. RHODES IN BERLIN.

MR. RHODES arrived in Berlin on Saturday morning (March 11). He asked for an audience of the Emperor, who was understood to have acceded to the request. The German journals stated that Mr. Rhodes's object was to effect an arrangement as to the construction of a section of his Cape-to-Cairo railway through German territory, and the *National Zeitung* anticipated that he would be successful, and contended that his success would not be injurious to German colonial interests in Africa.

The *Neueste Nachrichten* published the following letter from Cairo:—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has left Egypt highly satisfied. The Egyptian Government is quite ready to give financial support to his great railway plan, on the natural condition that a portion of the revenue and the interest shall be handed over to the State Treasury. The most difficult part of the project continues to be the building of the Railway through German East Africa. But Mr. Rhodes has conquered all other opposition, and people in Berlin are now prepared to permit the railway to be run through German territory, on the condition that it shall be under German control. Should the German line from Dares Salaam to Lake Victoria, and a Junction from Tabora with the South African Railway, be completed prior to the section planned by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the railway from the Cape to Cairo would have to be executed under new conditions. All the expenses will be defrayed by the contractors of the Rhodesia Railway.

Mr. Rhodes was received by the Emperor William on Saturday afternoon, and had an audience lasting three-quarters of an our. He had previously visited the Imperial Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and the British Ambassador.

During the day he was present at a sitting of the Reichstag, when a discussion arose in reference to the treatment of foreign railway undertakings in German colonies. Allusions some not complimentary—were made to Mr. Rhodes's visit to Berlin, and the Director of the Colonial Department stated that negotiations were being carried on with the object of carrying the Central African Railway across German territory. The negotions were not yet completed, but it was certain that the construction of the railway through German territory would only take place if German interests in Africa were guaranteed in the widest sense and in all their bearings.

Mr. Rhodes's interview with the Kaiser certainly led to a remarkable veering round of German public opinion in his favour. With the exception of the extremest Agrarian and Conservative Press, nearly all the German papers spoke well of him.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* stigmatised the attacks on Mr. Rhodes by Drs. Hasse and Tieber, in the Reichstag, as "a lowering of our parliamentary manners," and it concluded:—Since the Jameson incident in the Transvaal, much has changed in this Boer State, and, not least, the German comprehension of the situation there; and it not only betrays a peculiar view of political and mercantile affairs, but it also shows to the stranger as well as to the head of the State and the Government a want of tact unfortunately only possible in Germany, where people seize the opportunity when this gentleman is attending the debates in Parliament, and his preparing himself for an audience with the Emperor, to wound his personal feelings. There are people among us who seem to consider such expressions as utterances of manly pride before the royal throne, whereas in reality they are nothing but breaches of good manners.

The Emperor William and the Empress were present at a dinner given in honour of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at the British Embassy at Berlin, on Tuesday night—a certain proof that his Majesty was extremely satisfied with the audience which he granted to Mr. Rhodes on Saturday. I hear, said the *Standard* correspondent, from an excellent authority that his Majesty has for many years past held a very high opinion of Mr. Rhodes, and even before his visit here characterised him as being "the kind of man of whom Germany is in need."

On March 15 the *Times* correspondent telegraphed:—The present state of the negotiations now being conducted by Mr. Rhodes is as follows:—An agreement has been arrived at regarding the construction of a section of the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph line across German East Africa. There are still difficulties of detail to be overcome in connection with the railway scheme; but in authoritative quarters not the slightest doubt is entertained that satisfactory arrangements will eventually be made. It is desired on both sides that the definitive agreement for carrying through Mr. Rhodes's Central Railway scheme should simultaneously secure the construction of the line which has been projected to connect the coast of German East Africa with the region of the Central Lakes. The report that negotiations are being conducted between the German Government and Mr. Rhodes regarding a railway from Walfisch Bay to Swakopmund and thence to Buluwayo is unfounded. The only parties which could negotiate with the German Government about such a scheme would be the existing South-West African companies.

These favourable prospects will not be marred by the circumstance that the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, reputed to be the organ of Dr. von Miquel has resumed its special service of telegraphic news from Pretoria, and through this medium endeavours to discredit Mr. Rhodes's enterprise. It will not damage the cause of Mr. Rhodes, but rather the reverse, if organs of the Transvaal Government attempt to agitate here against a friendly adjustment of British and German interests in Central Africa.

A most striking proof of the complete change of opinion among the German Anglophobes is seen in the fact that even the *Kreuz Zeitung* approves of the present state of things, adding that Germany, in dealing with the Transvaal Question, must not be blinded by too great partiality for the Boers.

The three countries most interested in the export trade to Africa are England, the United States, which, however, have no colony there, and Germany. British exports increased from 16,700,000*l.* in 1894 to 24,200,000*l.* in 1897; whereas Germany's totals are 38,100,000 marks and 60,900,000 marks. American exports have trebled during the same period—namely from 4,400,000 to 13,200,000 dots. Egypt, the Cape and Natal, and British West Africa are the principal African countries to which the above-mentioned exports go.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" published the following from a correspondent in Germany:—The audience was really an historical event, and Mr. Rhodes was bound to succeed. Who could refuse to have an important railway line built through his African possessions at someone else's cost? Mr. Rhodes's railway scheme is only a link in a great chain of aspirations which, if successful, will endow Great Britain with an African Colonial Empire more valuable than India. It is strange with what sober grandeur the English think out a combination of business and conquest which, aided by the masterly political reasoning of the English and the manly qualities of the race, will result in making Africa an English province.

It the Reichstag in Berlin the Army Bill was read a third time, the amendment of the Budget Committee reducing the increase in the infantry by 7,006 men being accepted by the Government as a provisional arrangement.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, with English mails of the 17th March, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atal, Lieut
Baron, Lieut C R K
Barnett, Major
Bannister, Rev R D
Brown, Miss
Bennett, Mrs
Dobbin, Lieut H T
Howell, Lieut
Harwood, Major
Hill, Lieut A F
Izat, Lieut W R
James, Mr A O
Knox, Mr H
Major, Col N B
Prestyman, Mr
Poe, Lieut J
Stewart, Mr H S
Stuart, Mrs H
Skinner, Lieut R B
Saunders, Lieut A R C
Wakefield, Mr T R
Whitworth, Mr
Warder, Miss
Yates, Mr L E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adams, Mr J
Anderson, Capt W P
Bateman, Mrs
Constable, Mr F B
Clarke, Mr H E
Dring, Mr W
Dawson, Major
Elwin, Mr E A
Eustace, Capt
Finnis, Lieut J F
Gee, Mr H W
Hobson, Mr A C
King, Mr F A
Lang, Mr W F
Leslie, Lieut N
McPherson, Mr and Mrs
Nicholls, Mr
Maxwell, Lieut Col
Montgomery, Mr A
Ring, Mr H M
Seymour, Major A J C
Saunders, Mr A L
Shande, Mr P B
Townley, Mr and Mrs
Trib-, C W
Woodburn, Mr A F
Wiggins, Madam
Wilmot, Major

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Rebeiro, Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.—Lake, Mr W E A

FROM PORT SAID.—Warner, Mr A L

FROM ADEN.

Dobbs, Lieut-Col
Gonsalves, Dr F A

PASSENGERS PER S.S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers that proceeded for Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator on Saturday the 1st April, 1899.

Anderson, Mr F
Bone, Mr F S
Bowles, Lt-Col H
Bleckey, Mr
Camilieri, Mrs T M
Campbell, Capt H M
Christie, Major T H
Cochrane, Mrs
Dungarvan, Lord and friend
Davies, Major H and Miss
Duxbury, Mr and Mrs F T
Garwood, Mrs
Garwood, Col
Gardyne, Mr W G
Gomsky, Revd O
Greezing Revd and Mrs E and an infant
Harington, Lt E E
Holland, Mr
Ledgard, Mr and Mrs H
Lowrance, Mr L
Lowrance, Miss M
Lorbeer, Miss
Miller, Mr W M
Orton, Mr T B
Pins, Revd
Predonzani, Mr
Parker, Mr W
Russell, Mr T W
Rietmann, Mr E
Stevens, Mrs and Miss Foster
Stebbin, Miss
Sanders, Mr and Mrs H T
Smead, Mr M L
Thacker, Mr B R
Thompson, Mr and Mrs H M
Tones, Capt H F
Tames, Lt F P
Tung, Revd and Mrs one child and two infants
Tyrwood, Lt C
Walsh, Mr G
Wogman, Mr and Mrs
Whish, Mr C W
Winter, Mr and Mrs E L
Watson, Mrs
Worth, Revd two children and two infants
Walter, Miss and Stokes, Miss

PASSENGERS PER S.S. BERENICE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding this day to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Berenice. Medical Inspection at 2 p.m., at the Ballard pier.

Ambrogis, Revd
Bowlby, Revd, and Mrs A E and child
Brandreth, Captn A
Bridges, Lieut C T M
Bendall, Mr and Mrs C
Barton, Major and Mrs C
Chester and Mrs A Stanley and Maid
Campbell, Captn L W Y
Carls, Revd
Davies, Mrs and 2 children
Dickson, Mrs N E B
Davies, Mr and Mrs T S C
Elomic, Captn G E D
Elomic, Lieut A M S
Kimes, Revd
Gunion, Mrs R and child
Henry, Mrs
Henry, Miss
Jackson, Mr and Mrs C C
Komaly, Mrs
Koenig, Miss
Labhuram, Mr and Mrs
Morrison, Mr and Mrs H
Mc Crea, Bruce Col and Mrs A
Orton, Lieut E F
Plowden, Col N C
Plowden, Miss
Salt, Mrs and Thomas Capt
Taylor, Mr E E
Taylor, Mr H H
Tulloch, Mrs J W G
Wilcocks, Mrs J O F and a Seamanist

DAMAUN NOTES.

THE total mortality at Lower Damaun on the 30th proximo was seven, whereof five were contributed by plague, they being two Machis of Kathiria, a Mahomedan woman of Kharawad, a Purbhoo female, and a Parsee, by name Jamsetji Dinshaw, who had been in the service of the Damaun Post Office for upwards of twelve years. Deceased contributed news to some of the Gujerati newspapers of Bombay. He was an inveterate oppositionist against inoculation. The result was that his mother, his niece, then his aunt, and lastly he himself, fell victims to plague—uninoculated.

In connection with Dr. Viriato Pinto's Damaun Relief Fund it was intended to bestow on Thursday alms to all the poor men of Damaun, and a gathering of some hundreds of the poor had taken place for that purpose, but owing to a sudden rise in the mortality and attacks of plague and the death of the wife of the zealous plague Inspector, Mr. Raghunath Moorar, the Plague Commissioner was unable to devote any time to the distribution of alms, which had therefore to be put off to an early date.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the president of the fund, Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala, to the Adjutant to his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India:—"Tender on behalf of Commisso Fund Benefiscents most grateful thanks for generous donation of Rs. 500 by his Excellency. Amount received through Damaun tapasury. People very gratefully appreciate gift. I apologise delay replying owing absence from Damaun."

WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Central India, and at Cawpore, Rajkot, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Malegaon, Secunderabad and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients slight.

Winds in Sind and North-West Provinces exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes and calms prevail in other places. The force has been fresh at Cochin, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch and 12 at Bangalore and Secunderabad.

The maximum temperature is 6° above the normal at Jacobabad, and the minimum from 5° to 9° in excess in Rajputana and at Sangor and Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Khandwa and Akola, and the lowest 60° a Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies at Jubbulpore, are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Jeypore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Amraoti, Poona, Ahmednagar, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Cochin, and a few drops at Colombo, Negapatam, Calicut, Mangalore, Akola, Nagpur and Khandwa.

Pressure on the Malabar Coast and in Central Provinces is below the normal, and the weather there is slightly unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Saturday: The baromet

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics, or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and Imitative fever.

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

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Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
" LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

We have no fresh financial quotations from London to report this evening, the market having remained closed to-day for the Easter holidays.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d, to 3 3-8d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged in price, as also were American Arrivals. The Manchester Market closed quiet. The total sales in Liverpool during the curtailed week ending on Thursday were 46,000 bales; the amount forwardad to consumers was 48,000 bales.; the Imports were 37,000 bales; and the total Stock stood on Thursday at 1,727,000 bales. The market will continue closed until Tuesday,

The New York Market is closed.

Locally, the Exchange Banks, and Stock and Share markets are closed for the Easter holidays, and will re-open on Tuesday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain H H Godwin, sailed on Saturday, last for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Labuan, 2,294 tons, Captain Gardner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Blyth 25th February, with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Fallodon Hall, 2,203 tons, Captain A C Hostler, arrived in harbour on March 31st from Batoum 7th March, with a cargo of 121,500 cases of kerosine oil, and Mr. Culherson as a passenger.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, 2,318 tons, Captain J Shanklin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow 21st February with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 1,862 tons, Captain T Wilkins, arrived in harbour on 31st March, from Hamburg, 16th February via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain J Livingstone arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachee, 30th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J E Dawis, Mr D Rutherford, Mrs Tullock, Lieut G E Hardie Major and Mrs Davidson and child, Lieut Craven, Lieut Orton, Mr R Watson, Mr and Mrs Ettinger, Mrs Lywalla, Mr Blockly, Mrs Chandans and 4 children, Mrs Shaw, Mr F R Meehan and several deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coonadda	547	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Kerbella	1468	Willis	Calcutta		M M & Co
Golcharia	2420	Lee			M M & Co
Coningsbey	2158	Smith			R Brothers
Clyde	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Den of Ogil	2221	Singer			Bombay Co
H M S Flagship Eclipse		Bush			Royal Navy
Khandalla	1316	Whitehead			M M & Co
Monarch	4770	Murray			K N & Co
Bingo Maru	4869	Cook			N Y Kaisha
North Sands	2252	Hughson			
Umta	3450	Herrington			M M & Co
Tenby	2259	Campbell			
Nankin	2537	Lyon			P & O Co
Naderi	1189	Hunsom			B & P S N Co
Neptune	2178	Walters			K N & Co
India	3923	Birkill			Do
Kilwa	993	MacLean			M M & Co
Fallodon Hall	2203	Hostler			Bombay Co
Lukwan	2294	Gardner			K N & Co
Dumra	762	Livingstone			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Don of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Marseilles	12-4	Bombay Co, Ld
B	Dido	1377	Pickering	Hull		P M & Co
C	Valentia	2111	Thomas	Hamburg	3-4	Bombay Co
D	Clan Macrae	1600	Beckett	Hamburg	4-4	F M & Co
H	J Courtland	760	Soutter			H O Jocsub
K	Hoolahan	2245	Godwin	Marseilles	1-4	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	3-4	Sheprd & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	1-4	W & A G & Co
P	Palestina	2239	Harder	Genoa	5-4	Bombay Co
Q	Candleshoe	2463	Chamberlain	Havre	4-4	W & A G & Co
R	Clan Campbell	1652	Barr			T M & Co
			30 ton Crane.			
	Vasna		Martyr			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownager	1-4	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Pukeera	Bhownager	4-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Logician	3162	Chandler	Dunkirk	5-4	K N & Co
2	Australia	2232	Haig	Liverpool	1-4	W & A G & Co
3	Lindenfels	1862	Nens	Hamburg		Glade & Co
4	Agapanthus	2936	Davies	Dunkirk	1-4	F M & Co
6	Dalwhinnie	2215	Partridge	London		J M & Co
7	Imperator	2310	Brolich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Berenice	2332	Sabadine	Trieste	3-4	A L S N Co
9	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10	Rydal Hall	2139	Musquay	Liverpool	5-4	K N & Co
15	Roker	2267	Taylor	Havre		W & A G & Co

* Probable date of Departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Fallodon Hall s	Hostler	Batoum, March 27.
	Amphitrite s	Costanzo	Trieste, March 12.
	Lindenfels s	Wilkins	Hamburg, Feb 16.
April 1	Carthage s	Gadd	Aden, March 26.
	Labuan s	Gardner	Blyth, Feb 26.
	Armenia s	Shanklin	Glasgow, Feb 21.
	Dumra s	Livingstone	Karachi, March 30.
	Trieste s	Motis	Kobe, March 4.
2	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, March 1.
	Stanfield s	Fleming	Blyth, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Kola s	Livingstone	Karrachee.
	Australia s	Haig	Marseilles, &c.
	Hispania s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c.
	Strathcaron s	Quicke	Kurrachee.
	Imperator s	Strelloh	Trieste.
	Beduoin s	Godwin	Marseilles.
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, &c.
	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Carthage, for London.
" Amphitrite, for Trieste, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s -200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Dawlish s—51 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 197 cwt dry ginger, M Mooljee and Co; 14 cases brassware and 33 cases condiments, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 30 cwt deer horns, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dawlish s—3 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macrae s—880 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 495 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co; 250 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Agapanthus s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,219 cwt rapeseed, P Jaram.

Logician s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Logician s—2,000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beduoin s—6 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Roker s—3,000 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

Candleshoe s—1,007 cwt myrabollam, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roker s—35,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PALERMO.

Den of Airlie s—8,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

Palestrina s—4,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Amphitrite s—680 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai s—1,900 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Bingo Maru s—2,309 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—62 cwt bysabole, A H Mowjee and Co; 60 cwt dry fruit and 57 cwt gum, M M Esabhoy; 255 cwt raisins, 157 cwt kismiss and 12 cwt senna, Quan Lun Kaoo.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—APRIL 1.

10 p.m.	76·9

SUNDAY—APRIL 2.

6 a.m.	75·7
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

REQUIEM MASS.

To-day being the first anniversary of the death of the late MARTIN DE SOUZA, son of Mr. P. J. DE SOUZA (Messrs. Peterson & Co.), an Officium Defunctorum for the repose of his Soul will take place this evening at 6 o'clock, at the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Glory," Mazagon, and a Solemn Requiem Mass to-morrow (Tuesday), at 7 a.m. Friends and relations will please accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MELVILL—March 12, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Major P J Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLIMO—MEAKIN—March 14, at St Marry Abbott's, Kensington, by Rev John Ross Parker, Vicar of Ashleigh Green, and Rev Canon S K Pennefather, D D, Lieutenant William Hill Climo, I S C, to Alice Constance, elder daughter of Mrs Meakin, and of the late H G Meakin, Esq, Riverside, Poona.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—March 13, at St Margaret's House, Victoria St., widow of late Sir R Alcock, K C B, K C M G.

RADCLIFFE—March 13, at St Stephen's Parsonage, Bayswater, widow of late Capt C W Radcliffe, 7th Bengal Cav, aged 74.

STAPLES—March 12, at Lisan, Cookstown, Tyrone, Sir N A Staples, Bart, late Captain Bengal Art, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILLAR—March 23, at 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of D L Millar, of a daughter.

RAE—March 27, at 12, Alipore Road, Calcutta, the wife of W R Rae, of a son.

SHEA—March 23, at Raipur, the wife of Mr Joe Shea, Station Master, B N Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEELAN—ROOKE—March 25, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, Percival Stanley Keelan, to Frances Emily Marion Rooke.

DEATHS.

HOOD—Drowned at sea, by an accident, Edgar Frederic Hood, aged 33 years, late of the Calcutta Mint, and second son of the late Albert Everson Hood, of Rookby House, Hampstead Heath, England.

LUGG—March 21, at the Rangoon General Hospital, Lieut. Edgar L Lugg, R N R, Chief Officer, B I S N Co's Service, and Hony Agent, Merchant Service Guild.

PERKINS—Mar h 23, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Charlotte Maria (Lotte), the dearly beloved wife of Geo W Perkins, New Beerbhoom Coal Co, Ld, Beirool Colliery, Sitarampur, aged 25 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1899.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH read before the Society of Arts a very able and exhaustive paper on Leprosy in India. He justly claims that when Municipal Commissioner for Bombay he practically solved the problem of compulsory segregation of vagrant lepers and thereby gave the Government of India and the Government of Bengal a lead which they were not slow to follow, though they were something more than slow in acknowledging it. Instead of giving credit where credit was due, Mr., now Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, when introducing into the Supreme Council the Lepers' Act No. 3 of 1898 for the segregation of pauper lepers and for forbidding lepers following trades and callings connected with the bodily requirements of human beings, asserted that the Leprosy Commission earnestly pressed for the segregation of lepers, and for the prohibition of their being brought in immediate contact with the food and clothing of their neighbours. He also asserted that the Government of Bombay had taken action in that direction and with the help of a large donation from Sir Dinshaw Petit had erected a Lepers' Asylum in Bombay, with accommodation for three hundred lepers. Both these statements are completely erroneous. The Leprosy Commission reported that "for India, compulsory segregation may be considered to be absolutely impracticable. Neither do the conclusions given . . . as to the nature of the disease justify any recommendation for absolute segregation." The Commissioners only recommended the adoption of voluntary isolation, which, as Mr. Acworth truly says, is in India, no isolation at all. Even in educated and enlightened Norway, it was found to be ineffective, and has given place to compulsory segregation, which in a few years has reduced the number of cases of leprosy in that country from some three thousand to less than seven hundred. The Commissioners while recommending that Municipal bye-laws should prevent vagrants suffering from loathsome diseases, frequenting places of public resort, added that "in no case would the Commissioners suggest an Imperial Act especially directed against lepers as such, for these are far less dangerous to a community than insane or syphilitic people. The Commission declared leprosy to be non-hereditary and non-contagious, a pronouncement which might be taken to invalidate their recommendation that lepers should be dealt with by Municipal bye-laws. Yet the Government of India and the Government of Bengal profess to base their action on the recommendation of the Commission. The Government of Bombay did not erect a Leper Asylum, Sir Dinshaw's proffered lakh being found to be insufficient for the purpose. The Matoonga Asylum was erected by public subscriptions on the initiative of Mr. Acworth, and it was referred to in Resolutions of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, as the Acworth Asylum. At his suggestion the name was changed to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

Attention was called at that time to the urgency of dealing with the spread of leprosy by the death of Father Damien, and the action taken by the Prince of Wales in London to give practical effect to the public feeling aroused by that pathetic story. It was plain that Father Damien and other self-sacrificing philanthropists were the victims of the devotion which brought them into close contact with lepers. The optimism of the Leprosy Commissioners was seriously challenged. The Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, who had sent the Commission of Inquiry to India, emphatically expressed their entire dissent from the conclusion that segregation was either impracticable or undesirable. They entertained a precisely opposite opinion, and expressed their concurrence in the views of Dr. Vandyke Carter, favouring the erection of Leper Asylums and colonies or villages in which compulsory segregation should be enforced. We may add here that in the year 1877). Dr. Carter came within measurable distance of forestalling by thirteen years, the successful establishment by Mr. Acworth of a Leper Asylum in Bombay. It happened that attention was called to the presence in one of the most crowded districts of this city of several hundred lepers who begged for their daily bread in the streets and markets and other places of public resort. It was observed that the mice in the Dharamsala where the lepers congregated at night were infected with leprosy a fact that justified Dr. Carter's conclusion that the contagiousness of the disease was "a good working hypothesis." Attention was called to this highly dangerous state of things in one of the Bombay dailies. It was the time of the Prince of Wales's visit to India and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the millionaire philanthropist, who had already given a quarter of a million sterling for public purposes, agreed to the suggestion of Dr. Vandyke Carter that he should perpetuate the memory of the Royal visit to Bombay by the erection of a Leper Asylum. Sir Bartle Frere, however, discountenanced the proposal, and the visit of the Prince of Wales was commemorated instead by Boehm's Equestrian Statue of his Royal Highness presented to the city by Mr. afterwards Sir Albert Sassoon. The evil grew in extent and intensity as lepers from up-country flocked into Bombay where they were everywhere in evidence, especially during Hindu festivals "they occupied the verandahs and courts of empty houses, they washed and drank from the public taps. They scattered their rags about shops and markets, and instead of using, like Job, potsherds to scrape themselves with, withal, they used rough stones from the heaps of road metal stacked at the street sides." Dr. Meurin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, sought to apply a remedy in 1883. He asked the Government for one of the old disused forts—Sion, Matoonga, Worli, or Sewri—to be made an Asylum for Lepers. The Government declined to assist in the way, but stated that they would gladly see an asylum established outside the city limits at Bandora or Coorla. Dr. Meurin succeeded in establishing a small asylum at Bombay with accommodation for twenty or twenty-five lepers, and another at Ratnagiri.

In 1888, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Inspector in the Education Department, officially reported to Government that a colony of lepers was established in close proximity to the Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's. As member of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Kirkham draw attention to the danger involved in the contiguity of these lepers to the two thousand pupils attending these institutions. They encroached upon the playgrounds, and washed their sores in the adjacent well. Mr. Kirkham's impassioned presentation of the necessity for effective action to remove a grave danger and a public scandal made a great impression and unquestionably secured the active interest of the Corporation in the matter. The following year Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, reported that lepers were on the increase, that he could not deal with them because there was no place to which they could be sent, that it was useless to apprehend them as vagrants, as the magistrates would not send them to jail at the risk the infection of other prisoners. He also stated that at the last Census, 1881 there were four hundred and thirty lepers in the city and then—June 1889—probably twice as many, that if a particular section of the Municipal Act was put in force, he could clear the city of them in a few days, were there any place to send them to. Two months later, the Government of Bombay directed the Municipal Commissioner to remove the lepers from the neighbourhood of the schools, and added that it was the duty of the Municipality under Section 424, of the Municipal Act to remove persons suffering from dangerous diseases to hospitals or asylums, and to provide such buildings if none were in existence. The section only gave power to remove sufferers from such diseases to hospitals or asylums, there was none to detain them there. Any patient may leave a hospital when he pleases. The cost of providing an asylum for the housing and maintaining of many hundreds of lepers in perpetuity would have required a capital of twenty-nine lakhs. The defect in the Municipal Act was made good by the discovery of a forgotten Act, giving power to send persons suffering from infectious disease to a sanitarium sanctioned by Government. Mr. Acworth then saw his way to compulsory detention of lepers, and he at once took steps to raise money to build an asylum at Matoonga for three hundred patients, additional accommodation to be provided afterwards for another two hundred. The compulsory segregation of this number would be sufficient to check the tendency of up-country lepers to gravitate to Bombay. At first it was found necessary to have a police guard at the asylum to prevent the escape of the lepers detained there. After a time the comparative comfort, sufficiency of good food, the free use of tobacco, and permission for small quantities of opium under medical control, reconciled the lepers to their detention. The police guard was withdrawn, and it then became a question of having to refuse applicants owing to the deficiency of accommodation. The experiment of compulsory segregation was successful and the Government of India, taking its courage in both hands, passed the Lepers' Act of last year.

THE administration of Travancore for the year 1897-98 forms the subject of an exhaustive report, which has just been published by the state. The progress in the various departments is to be seen in the statistics given, and if not of an extensive is of a steady character. Rs. 21,99,991 was the tax demanded from land, and the collection, after allowing for expenses, realised Rs. 18,42,427. Compensation adjudged under the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes was paid to the amount of Rs. 31,543, and in the levy of tax in cocoanuts in some of the southern talukas the convenience of the ryot was considered, he being allowed to pay in money at a fixed rate of commutation. In the matter of legislation the Council passed important resolutions relating to the Abkari regulations and the prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease. The season under review was more favourable to agriculture than the previous one, and the prices of food-grains ruled high during the year. The total number of suits filed in the Courts of Justice was 43,186 against 36,003 the previous year. Salt shows a very large increase and the gross receipts from customs indicates a steady advancement. The value of the external trade of the country was Rs. 2,36,14,516 against Rs. 2,47,98,100 in 1896-97. Of this the value of exports amounted to Rs. 1,44,55,833 and that of imports to Rs. 91,58,523. Of the entire trade 38 per cent. was by sea, 42 by backwaters, and 20 by land. There was an increase in the trade in copra, cocoanut oil, fibre, cocoanuts, arecanuts, dry ginger, salt fish, tamarind, timber, hides and cardamoms; while that in coir, coffee, jaggery, pepper and tea showed a decline. The bulk of the entire trade, viz., 86·04 per cent., was with British India, and the balance, 13·96 per cent., with foreign countries, including Ceylon. Progress has been made in reference to sanitation, and much has been done towards the general improvement of the various towns under the control of Committees. Education is in a prosperous state, and the number of scholars in attendance has considerably increased during the year, while a scheme of State Life Insurance has been introduced making it compulsory on all persons entertained since 1st Makarom, 1897-98, to submit their proposals and leaving it optional with those previously entertained.

THE Board of Trade have issued statistics relating to emigration from India during the year 1897-98, which have been obtained from the India Office. The figures relate solely to emigration under the provisions of the Emigration Act, leaving out those who leave India except under the laws regulating emigration. From the year 1887-88 to 1897-98 the number of emigrants was 156,388, showing an annual average of 14,217 persons. It is doubtful whether any native leaves his country for good, but in going away he is buoyed up with the hope that in a few years he will come back with his savings and live with his people. The mortality among these people is high, and the statistics for the eleven years shows the average yearly return to amount to 6,335. Of course in some of the colonies many elect to continue to work after their term of indenture expires, as in Mauritius and Trinadad the settled Indians are rapidly increasing in numbers. Emigration from Bombay ceased years ago, as labour being in such demand in the Western Presidency that it is not worth the coolie's while to seek work in other countries. A large number of men have left Bombay and Karachi destined for employment on the Uganda Railway, the number officially recorded being over 54 per cent., and these most recruited from the Punjab. A very large number of people embark at Calcutta, the emigrants coming down from the impoverished districts of Oudh, Bihar, and the east and section of the North-West Provinces, the number taking ship at Calcutta being no less than 54 per cent. of the whole in 1897-98. The shipments from Madras are also heavy. The destinations of the emigrants are numerous, the favourite colonies being Demerara, Trinadad, Natal, and the last two years 5,612 labourers have departed for Mombassa. There is also a considerable flow of native labourers from Madras to Ceylon and the Straits, but this traffic is not conducted under the provisions of the Emigration Act.

THE Railway Conference of 1893 had before them twenty-three new projects, five of which were set aside, seventeen were considered as premature, but the scheme for connecting Tonk with the Jaypore-Chambal Railway was recommended for acceptance. It will be ten miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rx. 40,000. Five of the projects held over or set aside at the previous conference are now recommended for construction, and when completed will prove of convenience to passengers and commerce. The Midnapur-Jherria section—122 miles in length—will form part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and this new line will open out all the coal fields requiring railway facilities, while it will establish a valuable connection for the traffic between Upper India and the east and south coasts of India. This work will be carried out on the responsibility of the Government. The Chandipur-Taki Railway has been accepted without any Government guarantee, and the native State of Cochin has agreed to lay down the Shoranur-Cochin Railway on the same terms, while a company will be formed to carry the work of the Ammayanayakonur-Karuvanath as a tramway without a guarantee under the Indian Tramways Act. The extent to which Government may give effect to the proposals of the Conference is controlled by the limitations of a programme extending from 1896-97 to 1898 and 1899. The estimate this year is Rx. 25,191,800.

HIS Excellency Lord Sandhurst leaves Bombay for Mahableshwar for the warm weather, on Sunday the 9th inst.

ON Saturday afternoon Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst embarked on board the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Caledonia from Apollo Bunder and proceeded to Europe.

NEW postal rules is supersession of all others were published in a *Gazette of India* extraordinary of Thursday last.

MRS. ROUGHTON regrets that she is unable to reply individually to the many kind messages of condolence that have been sent to her in her bereavement and asks her friends to accept this expression of her sincere thanks for their sympathy.

THE Honorable Mr. H. N. Thompson, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department and Mr. W. C. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to Europe by the steam ship Imperator, which left our harbour on Saturday morning.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday last, were the Honorable Mr. R. D. Rees, a member of the Viceregal Council; Professor Haffkine, C. I. E.; Mr. A. Davidson, Superintending Engineer, Poona, Lieutenant Colonel Owen, I. M. S., C. S. I., Medical Officer to his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; Colonel R. Gardiner, Agent to the E. I. Railway, and others.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the mail steamer Carthage, were the Honble Mr. Macpherson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department; Mr. F. A. Woodburn, Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednagar, and others. Mr. Macpherson left Bombay for Simla on Saturday night.

ONE new case of plague occurred at Garchah on the 26th and one death on the 27th.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has submitted for the sanction of his Board of Directors, an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,960 for providing extra plant, lamps, and fittings required for lighting the Central Station with Pintsch's gas.

ON the 18th instant, at the village of Jaggatpur, Jullundur district, a Brahman petition writer, who was on his way home from a local kutchery, was murdered and thrown into a well. The deceased is said to have made a host of enemies for himself by fomenting litigation, concocting false cases, and exercising an evil influence in cases generally, and it is held probable that some of his numerous victims have had a hand in his death.

THERE was a good deal of "manuscript eloquence," at the Budget Debate on Monday, writes the "Pioneer" and Lord Curzon would be doing a public service if with all gentleness but firmness he could check the flow of oratory of this kind. Some indeed of the members have their speeches carefully printed beforehand, and they rattle off columns of "copy" while the newspaper reporters sit with folded hands, happy in the knowledge that they have to take no shorthand notes.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has appointed Colonel Richard Gardiner, R. E., late Agent of the East Indian Railway, to officiate as Public Works Member of Council during the approaching absence on leave of Sir Arthur Trevor. It is understood that this appointment has special reference to the Viceroy's intention as mentioned in his speech on the budget discussion to make himself acquainted with the railway system in India from the non-official as well as from the official side. It is understood that Colonel Gardiner, who left for England by Saturday's mail, will return to take up his duties at Simla at the beginning of June.

A PESHAWAR correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—Colonel Le Marchant's brutal murder at Peshawar makes the third successful attack by a Ghazi on a European within the last three years. Lieutenant Stevens and Mr. Egg being the other two victims. That this city possesses a wealth of scoundrels is an undisputed fact. Its lanes and bazaars reek with iniquity, vice and sedition and still little, if no effort appears to be made to improve matters. That every encouragement is given to these outrages by the inhabitants is undeniable and was proved by the cover given in broad day light by the crowd to the escaping murderer of Mr. Ross. This sedition is rampant was apparent when the Frontier Expeditions were on and daily prayers were offered up at each mosque for the success of the fanatics fighting against the Government. At the time of Mr. Ross's murder you advocated a Punitive Police Force, a measure which would without doubt work wonders in a city like Peshawar.

LORD ROBERTS has written an Introduction for "From Cromwell to Wellington—Twelve Soldiers" (which will be published in the course of a few days by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, Ltd.) The Twelve Soldiers are: Cromwell, Marlborough, Peterborough, Wolfe, Clive, Coote, Heathfield, Abercromby, Lake, Baird, Moore and Wellington; and their lives are written by Lieutenant Colonel Cooper Key, Honourable J. W. Fortescue, Major F. E. Cooper, R. A., General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart, G. C. B., Colonel F. Adam, Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Pratt, R.A., Lieutenant Colonel Adye, R. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Court, Major E. S. May, R. H. A., Captain Count Gleichen, Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., and Major General F. Maurice, C. B., R.A. The General Editor is Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. Lord Roberts in his introduction says:—"This volume, which contains the memoirs of twelve famous British Soldiers, embraces a period in the history of the Empire extending from 1642 to 1852, and should strongly appeal to a nation which owes its possessions abroad and its security at home, not only to the gallantry and endurance of its naval and military forces, but to the ability of their commanders." The Lives are illustrated by Portraits, Maps and Plans.

THE condition of the people in a district is a subject upon which one may reasonably expect some information in a Settlement Report, and the position and prospects of the landowning classes naturally at ract our first attention. Upon this topic the Lucknow Settlement Report, upon the general features of which we had something to say the other day, is dismal reading. Only 262 mahals or 26·8 per cent of the total area is held by talukdars; 494 mahals representing 25·9 per cent of the total area are held by single zamindars; while 604 mahals, equivalent to 47·3 per cent of the total area are held by co-parcenary bodies. And we read that "the proprietors as a body are reported to be involved in debt, and the smaller landholders have lost much of their property since the last settlement. . . It would appear that the general tendency of transfer has been for the small estates to pass to talukdars or other wealthy landholders, or else to money lenders and lawlers." Thakurs, Mahomedans and Brahmans are the principal landowners. The last two have in some pargunas actually been increasing their estates, the cast, that is, as distinguished from the individual. But the Thakurs, whom before all others it is important to keep upon the soil, have lost ground in every pargana to an alarming extent. We have been at the pains to extract the figures, and we find that of some 260,000 acres held by Thakurs at the last settlement 58,000 acres have been transferred. Against this loss is a set off of some 12,900 acres gained, and the net loss is 45,100 acres, or no less than 18 per cent of the area held by them at last settlement. And we read that "only those Thakurs or Mahomedans can maintain their position who are talukdars or moneylenders." The causes of this indebtedness are not far to seek; severity of assessment thirty years ago; the ruinous litigation at last settlement; inelastic collection of the revenue and "the thriftless habits and profligate expenditure which the presence of a great and attractive city is apt to encourage among improvident landowners."

THE "Standard" correspondent at Cania telegraphed on March 16:—The National Assembly to-day concluded the second reading of the draft of the new Constitution, which it adopted, "en bloc," with but slight modifications. The Prince expects to take over the Government of the island in the middle of of May, when he will appoint native Governors and sub-Governors of the different districts.

THE Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope has been instructed to warn the public that by a proclamation, dated Bloemfontein, Feb. 10, 1899, the President of the Orange Free State has prohibited the entry into that State, or the travelling through it, of all "Chinese, coolie, Arab, or other Asiatic person of colour" who may not have previously obtained the written consent of the Government Secretary. All such persons who may be intending to proce

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

ICHAU OCCUPIED.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Reuter telegraphing from Kiaochau says the Germans have sent a small expedition to punish the natives of Ichau for attacking a party of Germans.

FURTHER EXTENSION PROJECTED.

APRIL 1.

The German punitive expedition from Kiaochau has landed at Ichau and proceeded inland to a town of the same name.

The Germans will occupy both places until the Chinese prove their ability to maintain order.

Another German detachment has effected the release of the priest, who was taken captive at Thimo, and has punished the culprits.

MARCH 31.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says the Chinese fear that the German action at Ichau, which is on the coast of Shantung, is the prelude to the extension of German administration in China.

Affairs are further complicated by the arrest of a German priest at Thimo in the province of Shantung.

DANISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

It is semi-officially announced in Copenhagen that the Danish cruiser Fyen with Prince Waldemar aboard is going to China solely for the purpose of strengthening the Danish commercial position in that country.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ICHAU.

APRIL 2.

The "Nord Deutsche Gazette" states that Germany has no territorial aim on Ichau and is merely protecting her missionaries. The occupation of Ichau by German Engineers is declared to be only temporory.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT OF CHINESE TROOPS.

MARCH 30.

There is a movement of Chinese troops towards Peking.

The Kangau troops, whose withdrawal from the capital the Powers demanded last autumn, will encamp in the immediate vicinity of Peking.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CAPTURE OF MALOLOS.

MARCH 31.

Telegrams from Manila announce the capture of Malalos, to-day, by the American troops.

The Filipinos obstinately resisted the American advance, but finally retreated northward after burning the town, which Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had left two days previously.

The Filipinos loss was slight, as throughout the attack they were invisible in the jungle.

APRIL 1.

General Otis telegraphs from Manila that his troops are preparing for a continued and active campaign in the Philippines.

The American loss at the capture of Malolos was one man killed and fifteen wounded.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

MARCH 31.

The three Powers, Great Britain, Germany and America, have agreed upon the appointment of a joint high commission to settle the Samoan question, with his Majesty the King of Sweden as umpire.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The British revenue returns for the year ending 31st March show a net increase of £1,841,039.

QUARANTINE AGAINST MAURITIUS.

MARCH 30.

Quarantine on arrivals from Mauritius has been re-imposed at Alexandria.

LOSS OF A CHANNEL ISLAND STEAMER.

EIGHTY PASSENGERS DROWNED.

MARCH 31.

The London and South Western Company's steamer Stella, carrying 140 passengers and 41 of a crew, bound for Guernsey, struck on the Casquets Rocks in a fog, yesterday afternoon, and sank in ten minutes, the boilers exploding.

Seventy-four of the passengers, comprising most of the women and children, and nineteen of the crew were saved in the boats, but upwards of eighty were drowned.

THE MARCHAND EXPEDTION.

APRIL 2.

The French expedition under Major Marchand reached Addis Abeba on 11th March, and has been cordially received everywhere in Abyssinia.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE UITLANDERS.

President Kruger in a conciliatory speech at Johannesburg promised to propose to the Volksraad a reduction of the franchise by five years and afterwards a further reduction. The President also said that he was endeavouring to procure the lowering of the price of dynamite, but the fomentors of racial hate were constantly delaying reforms.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

On Wednesday there were sixteen fresh cases of plague and seventeen suspects, and fourteen plague deaths and sixteen from suspected plague. Twenty-three new plague cases were reported on Thursday, and twenty-three deaths. The same day eight suspected cases and eight deaths. The totals from 14th April 1898 were 735 and 635 deaths.

The number of persons examined by the up and down trains at plague observation camps at Chakradharpur, Chonsa, Mairwa, and Khanda during the week ending 26th March were 42,487; the total number detained in the camp 2,301. One passenger by the up train died at Chonsa during the week, bringing the total number of deaths since the camps were opened to thirty-one.

Yesterday morning, a native was found dead of plague at the Howrah municipal meat market. The authorities stopped sale of the meat in the market, which has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The R. I. M. S. Clive, with the Royal Irish Rifles from Durban, is expected in Calcutta about the 6th instant.

BURMAH NEWS.

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, Consulting Engineer for Railways Burmah, is appointed Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

The Railway from Mandalay to Maymo is opened for traffic from April 30.

Mr. Kynoch, Chief Collector of Customs, Burmah, resigned the other post he now holds of Vice-Chairman, Port Trust. Allowance attached to the post is Rs. 300 a month with official residence.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 31.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

The services of Captain C. G. Spencer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, effective from 26th March.

The services of Captain R. C. MacWatt, 7th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, for plague duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. M. Stewart is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Political Agent, at Kotah, during the absence on leave of Captain W. C. S. Stratton.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSIVE CHANGES.

The following changes are made in the Political Department:—Consequent on the furlough of Major H.A. Dean, Mr. C. H. A. Hill to officiate as Political Agent; Major G. F. Chenevix Trench as 2nd class; Mr. H. Jowers, 3rd class; Captain R. B. Berkeley, Political Assistant, 1st Grade; Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Political Assistant, 2nd Grade. Consequent on the service of Captain A. Lemesurier being placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, vice Leiutenant Mr. C. B. Winter, to officiate Political Assistant, 2nd class. Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. Archer, Potitical Agent, 2nd class, Mr. H. Jowers Officiating Assistant; Captain R. B. Berkelley, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant 2nd class; Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant, 3rd class. Consequent on the seconding of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Major G. F. Chenevix Trench officiates as Agent, 2nd class; Captain F. W. P. MacDonald, Political Agent, 3rd class; Captain S. F. Bayley Assistant, 1st class; Mr. R. B. Hughes, Assistant, 2nd class.

With effect from 1st April the graded list of the Political Department will be reorganised; thus the appointment of the Agent, Governor-General, in Khorassan and Seistan, hitherto an additional Residency, 2nd class, will be classed as ordinary Residency, 2nd class.

The number of appointments of Residents, 2nd class, will for the present be fifteen, ultimately thirteen, when Colonel H. A. Vincent, Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., appointed additional Residents, 2nd class, have been absorbed into the regular establishment. Eight appointments of Resident, 2nd class, will be localised with the following pay, the remaining appointments in which pay will be Rs. 2,000 will not be localised: Kashmir, Rs. 2,750; Baroda, Rs. 2,500; Persian Gulf, Rs. 2,500; Turkish Arabia, Rs. 2,500; Nepal, Rs. 2,250; Thagi and Dacoiti, Rs. 2,250: Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, Rs. 2,250; and Gwalior, Rs. 2,250.

A new grade of Political Agent, on pay of Rs. 1,800 per month, will be created: Four appointments of this grade existing, Political Agent, 1st class, pay Rs. 1,500; 2nd class, pay Rs. 1,200; and 3rd class, pay, Rs. 1,000, will be retained, but will be renumbered as 2nd 3rd, and 4th class Political Agents, respectively. The appointments in the (new) 2nd class will be six until Colonel Vincent and Major Deane have been absorbed; thereafter eight. In the (new) 3rd class there will be eight appointments and in the (new) 4th class ten. Appointments of additional Political Agent, 1st class, will be abolished, but the Political Agent posted to the Eastern Rajputana States will, until further orders, receive net pay of Rs. 2,000. Officers posted to other appointments hitherto classed as additional Agencies will receive pay or salary according to their grading in the department. The existing grades of Political Assistant, first class, on Rs. 800, second class on Rs. 600, and of third class on Rs. 500 will be maintained. The establishment will be of eight assistants 1st class, nine assistants 2nd class, twenty-four assistants 3rd class, subject to the renumbering of the grades of Political Agent and to the abolition of the appointments of additional Political Agent of the 1st class. Pll officers retain their present substantive positions unless or until otherwise ordered.

This reorganisation is intented to improve the prospects in the departments as a whole and to assimilate generally the salaries of convenanted civilians to those obtaining in different provinces. It is not possible, however, to ensure that the salary of each individual covenanted civilian in the Political Department shall be equal to the salaries of his contemporaries in his own province.

The standard aimed at is the department including at least twenty covenanted civilians of whom twelve should be in appointments carrying substantive pay of Rs. 1,200 or upwards; the remainder in less highly paid posts. The intention is that, as a matter of practice, promotion both substantive and officiating should, when fair distribution of civilian and military members has been secured, go to civilians in line of civilian, and to military men in line of military men. The Government of India, however, reserve themselves absolute discretion as to the actual grant of promotion, whether substantive or officiating. The Government of India also reserve full discretion to fill vacancies by introducting men from any branch of the public service.

With reference to the immediately preceding notification, the following substantive promotions and appointments are made with effect from the 1st April 1899:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, an additional Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Governor-General of India for Khorassan and Seistan, to be a Resident of the 2nd class. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, and Mr E. G. Colven, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Political Agents of the 1st class.

Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Mr. A. P. K. S. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Political Agents of the 2nd class.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, and Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, to be Political Agents of the 3rd class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, to be Political Agent of the 4th class.

The following officiating promotions and appointments are ordered with effect from the 1st April, 1899:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, and Messrs. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, and C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 1st class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, and Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave) and A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Political Agents of the 2nd Class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, and Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 3rd class.

Messrs. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, and R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 4th class.

Captain A. Maconaghey, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

All other officiating appointments remain as already notified, subject to the renumbering of the classes of Political Agents, as explained in the notification of this date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. A. Robertson, Officiating Staff Captain-Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Department, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut. G. K. Cockerill, vacated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Bevan officiates as District Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, with temporary rank of Colonel. Second Lieuts. Bazett, Colvin, Graham, William, Bruce, Dunlop, Second Lieut. William Hastings, La Touche, Darley, Lieutenants Freeman, Astley and Jackson are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Captain Sydney Moore Mason is granted temporary rank of Major.

Captains Morden Ewart and Carthew-Yorstown to be Majors; Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Basil vice Nicholl, Brinsley Alexander Mchenry, vice Grant Espie Hardie, Bengal; Medical Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Francis, Frederic Perry, Stephen, Little, George Hart, Desmond, Gimlette, Christian, Bernard, Hunter, Julian, Carter, Carrington, Smith, Madras; William Frederick Thomas, Henry George Luther, Wortabet, Edulji Palanji Frenchman, Richard James Sarkies, Carapiet Sarkies David, Stuart Erskine, Bain, Bengal. Captains to be Majors:—William Henry, Wilson Elliot, William Ronaldson Clark, George Fredrick William Braide, Robert John Marks, Charles Edward Sunder, Malcolm, Albert Ker and Rew Buchanan, Lewis Gordon, Fischer William Vast, John Garvie, and Clarence Edwin Lloyd, Gilbert, Courtney Clarke, Minifold, Gerard Beatty, Irvine, Madras; Federick James Crawford, David Simpson, Robert Robertson, Thomas Charles Moore, Bombay; Charles Hardwick, Louw Meyer, Letterstedt Frederick Childe, Herbert Herbert Thomas, David Collis Barry.

Lieut-Colonel John Scully, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 8th April.

Good service pension is confirmed upon Major-General (Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Officiating Accountant-General, Military Department, 1885-83, Officiating Secretary, Military Department, Government of India 1886.

QUARANTINE ON CALCUTTA.

The Netherlands Indian Government have declared Calcutta infected with plague from 8th February last. Ten days' quarantine for vessels arriving from or having touched at Calcutta is prescribed. The importation of the following articles is temporarily prohibited:—Carpets, used embroidery, rags, raw wool, hair, hides, fresh offal, claws, hoofs, and manes.

PROHIBITION OF PILGRIMAGE.

In consequence of plague outbreaks, pilgrimage is prohibited to the following fairs:—Uchchangidurgam and Sribhashyakara, Swami, Madras, Barne and Benares.

COLONEL SHIRRES DROWNED.

Intimation has been received from Jallapahar that Lieut.-Colonel Shirres, Commanding No. 8 Mountain Battery, was drowned on 31st March, while fishing in the Runjeet River. His body has not yet been recovered.

ANOTHER GHAZI MURDER AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, MARCH 31.

Yet another Ghaziism occurred at Peshawar to-night, a bandsman of the Hampshires being shot dead in the Sudder Bazar, Middle Cantonments. The murderer was pluckily caught and held by a native shopkeeper until arrested. The indignation amongst the Europeans is intense.

DEATH FROM ENTERIC AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 1.

Lieutenant Charles Cecil Gordon, 2nd Royal Scots died at midday, yesterday, of enteric fever. Deceased had been home on six months' leave to England from Mandalay and rejoining his regiment in Poona. He was buried with full military honours, all his own regiment following and all principal officers in the station, this morning. Deceased was 27 years old.

BENGAL AND THE POONA MURDERERS.

CONGRESS DISAPPROVAL.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS SECRETARY.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The Bengal Congress Committee utterly repudiate and emphatically denounce the sentiments of the Poona *Kal* and its defence of the murderers, and entirely dissociate from all sorts of disloyal and treasonable utterances, and condemn them as subversive of law and order and demands the *Kal's* editor's expulsion from all patriotic movements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, left here for Aden, this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Monday morning.

APRIL 1.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Bombay arrived.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballaarat, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ancona (extra), arrived here from Bombay, this morning (30 March.)

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Candia (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning (31 March).

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan, left Hongkong, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, en route to Bombay.

The same Company's s. s. Coromandel, arrived at Colombo, from Bombay, on the morning of the 1st instant, en route to China.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay, on the 1st instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Singapore for Bombay, (to-day) the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Moorgate arrived at Kobe, on the 30th ultimo.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Total Weeks Sales of Cotton.....	46,000	bales.
" " Surats	100	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	37,000	"
" " Surats	nil.	
Stock of Cotton	1,727,000	"
" " Surats	6,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 per cent. Consols	110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers.....	87 3-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Holidays until Tuesday.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £30,80[illegible],000; Decrease £2,700,000; Public Deposits £13,000,000; Increase £100,000; Other Deposits £41,200,000; Increase £4,600,000; Other Securities £44,100,008; Increase £7,800,000; Notes and Golds 19,700,000; Decrease £2,900,000. The Banks Reserve is 33 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S ACTION.

MR. MACLEAN was so dissatisfied with Lord George Hamilton's replies about the Indian Sugar Duties, writes our London correspondent, that he proposed, the other afternoon, to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the subject. "This," remarked a Lobby correspondent, "is the only possible way of attracting Parliamentary attention to it, as Lord George Hamilton not only refuses to allow a discussion in the House of Commons, but added to this a refusal to allow a copy of the Bill to be printed and given to members. This is really preposterous treatment; and if there were any spirit in the present House of Commons it would be equally resented on both sides. But it is characteristic of the present House that no one even asked a supplementary question. And now I very much doubt whether Mr. Maclean's motion for adjournment will be possible, for Sir Howard Vincent has put down a motion thanking the Government for their action in India, and calling on them to extend it to the United Kingdom—a comprehensive motion, to exclude all debate on the adjournment. This is one of those mischievous abuses of a standing order originally framed to prevent obstruction, but now a serious menace to the debating liberties of the House. I fear that Mr. Gully will rule, as he has ruled before, that the motion for adjournment is nowiout of order. But I cannot understand why this should be necessary. The Speaker is given great latitude in interpreting standing orders, and preventing abuse. This move of Sir Howard Vincent is surely a most scandalous abuse."

With regard to the refusal to lay a copy of the Bill on the table of the House, it may be noted that Lord George Hamilton supplemented, in answer to the question by Mr. H. Asberts, a statement which had been made on the subject by Mr. Brodrick. The Secretary for India was asked "whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the Bill, introduced on Friday, the 10th inst., in the Legislative Council of India, imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar." Reply: "On Tuesday last, my right hon. friend, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated on my behalf, in answer to a question, that the responsibility for Indian legislation is thrown by the law firstly on the Legislative Council, and secondly upon the Secretary of State for India. By his advice any Bill may, if he thinks fit, be disallowed, but to lay a copy of an Indian Bill during its passage through the Council upon the table of this House would involve a transference of responsibility to which I am not prepared to agree. It is hardly necessary for me to add that I am responsible to this House for the advice I may give in each case, and I shall be perfectly ready if this Bill is passed to lay a copy of it on the table, and if necessary, to justify the course which I have taken." But, to return to Sir Howard Vincent and his blockins motion, it was subsequently announced that thit ardent protectionist has intimated to Mr. Maclean tha he is unable to withdraw his resolution which stands in the way of the proposed motion for the adjournment of the House. Mr. Maclean consequently gave notice to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the deep interest taken by members on both sides of the House in the Bill which has been introduced with the express authority of the Secretary of State for India, in the Calcutta Legislative Council, and also considering the novelty and importance of the policy embodied in the Bill, he will give a day for its discussion before it receives the assent of the Crown. Mr. Balfour's reply to the invitation of the member for Cardiff to give him a day for the discussion of the Indian Sugar Duties Bill was: "It is quite impossible in the present state of public business." Whereupon Mr. Maclean rose and said: "I wish to give notice, Sir, that I will raise this question on the motion for the adjournment for Easter." Irrepressible Mr. Swift MacNeill rather maliciously asked Mr. Balfour if he would not ask his hon. friend (Sir Howard Vincent) to remove his "block," but to this question the First Lord of the Treasury was naturally deaf. Of course, the Government are not anxious at the present stage to afford Mr. Maclean the facilities he asks, for it may be concluded from what transferred last night that unless very unforeseen circumstances should interfere, the question will yet be discussed in the House before members separate for the Easter recess. I do not think that Mr. Maclean is likely to receive much, if any, support from his Conservative friends, and the Liberal leaders seem inclined to wait a little before attacking the policy of the Calcutta measure. They are anxious to know what views were expressed when the Bill came before the Legislative Council, especially by the native members. Moreover, they are not quite at one with Mr. Maclean as to the form opposition to the measure should take. So far they have not publicly disapproved of the measure recently introduced by Sir James Westland, but if they eventually decide that it should be condemned root and branch, their wish would be to move a resolution praying that the Royal Assent to the Bill may be withheld. There are those who share the opinion expressed at the meeting of the Agra Bank, on Wednesday, by Mr. C. I. Lindsay Nicholson, that the proposed retaliation in India is a *ballon d'essai* or at any rate a threat to the offending countries. Mr. Nicholson is quite enthusiastic in his praise of the action of Lord Curzon or Mr. Chamberlain or whoever is primarily responsible for the projected legislation. Mr. Nicholson declares that if our Finance Minister would only follow the example of your Finance Minister, the name of Westland would become "as popular in England as it is in India." As the result of a further batch of questions, Lord George has this afternoon undertaken to withhold his "public assent" to a measure he probably originated until after a debate on the subject in the House of Commons.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before rushing into print for the purpose of correcting a statement made by someone at a public assembly, Dr. K. M. Hiramaneck would have been well advised if he had made, sure of his facts. He finds fault with the statement I made, viz., "That the result of the treatment at the Khoja Hospital from the beginning of January to 11th March was satisfactory inasmuch as no fewer than 42 per cent. of the patients were cured, a result which no other hospital in Bombay had been able to achieve during that time."

I would ask him to refer to the hospital returns published every week in the "Government Gazette" from the 1st of January to 11th March last, the period referred to by me, and he will find that while the Khoja Hospital shews 42 per cent. recoveries, the Parsi Hospital shews only 34 per cent.

Will he do me the justice to retract the charge he made in the public press of having made an incorrect statement?—Yours, &c.,

April 1, IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CHIGGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Unfortunately the much dreaded chigger has already entered the town of Bombay. Since it has defeated all our precautions to prevent its admission, it now remains for us to see its entire destruction before it gets any scope to travel and spread further. In my humble opinion the best way towards it is to burn the cleanings instead of consigning them to the sewers, where they are likely to find a favourable soil to grow and be multiplied. I further beg to suggest that they should be burnt in a closed furnace, so that there may be no danger of the germs escaping in the open air. Acid, carbolic, perchloride of mercury, phenyle, etc., are ordinarily used as disinfectants. But I am afraid they are not strong enough to destroy the germs.

If in future such patients happen to come to Bombay, they must not be allowed, I think, to leave the ship. They should either be treated on board or taken to a place quite separate from human habitation, on the other side of the sea.—Yours, &c.,

Bhavnagar, March 30. A. B.

THE DEFENCES OF COLOMBO.

MATERIAL FOR THE BATTERIES.

IN accordance with the arrangements being made by the authorities for the defences of Colombo, a large quantity of war material is being sent out by the Crown Agents, and the first consignment of mountings and fittings for big guns has just been received in Colombo. A number of 6-in. breech-loading quick-firing guns are also on the way here, and should arrive shortly. When they come, the old 64-pounder guns mounted at some of the batteries will be dismantled, and the new guns mounted in their place. Work in connection with the building of the new battery behind the officers' mess is going on apace, large gangs of workmen being engaged.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RETIRING COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

THE 23th of March at Broach and 29th March at Ankleswar were days of rejoicings on account of entertainment given at each place to Mr. R. E. Candy, the retiring Collector of Broach. There was a special general meeting of the Broach Municipality on Tuesday, the 28th instant. The Municipal Hall and the premises were exquisitely decorated with flags, buntings, and evergreens, and a special band was in attendance to welcome the Collector. After considering the financial position of the Municipality, which is flourishing in spite of the inroads caused on its exchequer by the plague, the members proceeded to pay their last honour to their much esteemed president.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal, in an eloquent speech, dilating at full length on the eminent services rendered in the interest of the city by the Collector, Mr. Candy, regretted that the present Government's rules debarred the public to give a public address to Mr. Candy which he so richly deserved. The hon. gentleman further said that as a worthy member of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Candy had fulfilled all the expectations of the Service, which has the highest and the best traditions in the world, and that has gone a great length in constituting the Indian Empire, some time ago.

Mr. Fardunshaw Pestonjee followed by moving a resolution which the Municipality wished to be adopted, and said in a smart speech that the services of Mr. Candy at Broach, and especially during the epidemic, were invaluable, and that the present speedy decline of plague can only be assigned to the exertions and resourcefulness of Mr. Candy, even though it is said that the plague duty, is an unpleasant and onerous task to perform. Mr. Candy with a little tact, judgment, and some legitimate relaxation has been able to make the plague administration quite a success in this city. He then moved a proposition which set forth the appreciation of the services of Mr. Candy by the Municipality, and wishing future prosperity, this was seconded by Mr. Byramshaw and supported by Mr. Ambashunkar Malji and others in suitable speeches.

K. B. R. E. Kanga related on the occasion some of the plague incidents which were most applauded and reflected credit on the generous disposition of Mr. Candy, who had always at his heart the well-being and comforts of all the plague-stricken and the segregated. He further remarked that the present enviable position of all the primary vernacular schools at Broach is entirely due to Mr. Candy, who took an active interest in the same, and had done yeoman service in the interest of education in India some time ago.

Mr. Candy, in reply, thanked all present for their kindness towards him, and said that it was very gratifying for him to note that he left the Municipality in a flourishing condition. Somehow or other, he came to like Broach very much, where he found also people of a quiet and obedient disposition. He said he had one last duty to perform, and that was to express his thanks to the Hon. R. B. Chunilal, for his noble and praiseworthy exertions, even at an old age, in the eradication of the plague, and said that if any gentleman deserved any credit for putting the Municipality in this prosperous condition, it was his friend, the Hon. R. B. Chunilal. The Collector further thanked Messrs. Fardunshaw P. and Dinshaw Fardunji, the two Municipal commissioners, for the zeal and disinterestedness with which they worked as plague superintendents; Mr. Clark, agent, Bank of Bombay, for having ably managed the Charity Fund and for sparing his valuable time in assisting in the distribution of blankets and other food-stuffs to the most needy and poor; and also Messrs. Foard, Painter, Kanga, and Major Mistry for having ably discharged their duties. The Collector next wished a speedy immunity from plague to Broach, and hoped it will soon be in its prosperous state as before, and that there will be no sign of plague elsewhere. All present were next photographed, and the meeting dispersed after wishing Mr. Candy *bon voyage*, long life and prosperity.

On the 29th March, the Collector left Broach by the 10-30 a.m. train to proceed to Ankleswar to attend the Municipal meeting and do the ceremony of prize-distribution there. On arriving at Ankleswar station, Mr. Candy was met by Khan Bahadur Sorabshaw and other Government officials and chief gentries of the town. A band was kept waiting, and it welcomed the Collector by pleasant music. Mr. Nanumia, the Vazifdar, garlanded the Collector and presented a bouquet, others doing the same. A procession was next formed, and the Collector was accompanied by the band in attendance, to the Public Works bungalow, whence the procession dispersed. At 2 p.m., the Collector attended the Municipal meeting, where parting words of farewell and safe voyage being exchanged, the Collector next proceeded to perform the prize-distribution ceremony. This ceremony was performed at the bungalow of Mr. Nanumia, the Vazifdar, where fitting decorations were already made for the occasion. The headmasters of the English and primary schools having read the reports of the institutions in their respective charge, some interesting pieces of recitations, prose, etc., were recited before the audience, which was exceedingly large, as all had met to have a last glimpse of their retiring and popular Collector. The prizes having been distributed, Mr. Hussoomia Nanoomia spoke in Urdu about the skill in plague administration and success achieved in it by the Collector at Ankleswar, and thanked him for honouring the meeting by his presence, and wished that the Almighty may spare him for many long years to come to enjoy his well-earned rest.

A Desai gentleman then came forward with a purse in his hand, which he requested the Collector to personally present on behalf of the people of Ankleswar to Assistant Surgeon R. J. Petigara, who was on plague duty at Ankleswar, in return for the extreme gentleness with which he treated the people of all castes and creeds and for his able work and the speediness with which he stamped out the plague from the town and talooka of Ankleswar. The Collector then rose to deliver his presidential address in Urdu. He thanked all for the sense of gratitude expressed towards him and the preparations that were made for him. He concluded by saying that about Dr. Petigara he will have to refer to Government, as he regretted he could not himself give the purse. Refreshments were next served up, and the meeting dispersed, after the distribution of betel-leaves and kalgirs, at 5 p.m.

OBSCENE PERFORMANCE IN A THEATRE.

CONVICTION OF THE MANAGER.

ON the 28th March last, Superintendent McDermott received information to the effect that a Hindu Theatrical Company, called the "Vithalshah Nagaren of Poona," had been giving, some days since, a dramatical performance, entitled "Hoogaticha Samna" at the Ripon Theatre, on Falkland Road. Acting upon this information, Mr. McDermott placed special intelligent Hindu police officers in plain clothes at the theatre in question, with instructions to take notes and pay particular attention to the performance complained of. It was stated that Marathi handbills announcing the play in question were freely distributed in the city, and they attracted a large audience, chiefly Hindus and Mahomedans, to the theatre. On Thursday night the above company, which consisted mostly of boys varying from ten to seventeen years of age, gave the performance complained of. The boys, who were attired in female characters, sang a song, called "Bangdis," on the stage. This song, which was found to be of a highly obscene and objectionable nature, was sung by the actors and actresses, who at intervals made gestures, which were extremely indecent and of a most scandalous character. The special police men, who were seated amongst the audience, consisting of three to four hundred natives, made a signal to Inspector Hurst, who was, according to the arrangements made, waiting outside the theatre. Mr. Hurst immediately went up to the stage and arrested six actors and two actresses as well as the manager of the company. The accused were on the following morning placed by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, who ordered the accused to be charged before a Magistrate. On Saturday last Superintendent McDermott prosecuted the eight actors and the manager of the company before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging the former with singing obscene songs at a public place to the annoyance of others, and the latter (the manager) with the abetment of the offence. Mr. McDermott stated that this was the first prosecution of its kind. The obscene song complained of was composed by a man who was at present in Poona. The play had been going on for the last ten nights successively. The handbills bearing the name of the manager were distributed broadcast. The song did not refer to any particular individual, but it was couched in general indecent terms. The performance was given in the presence of the manager. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that this disgraceful thing ought to be put a stop to. He sentenced the proprietor and manager of the company to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the actors to one month's hard labour.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE following telegram from the head office of the above bank has been received:—

Profit for the year, £42,000.

Directors recommend dividend 5 per cent. on *A* shares, and 3 per cent. on *B* shares, carrying forward £11,500; and £16,000 transferred to Reserve Fund.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

MR. ST. JOHN BRODRICK has had a couple of opportunities of explaining the policy of Lord Salisbury's Government with regard to China. One of these was outside the House of Commons and the other in the course of a debate in the House. The first of the two speeches he has just delivered on the subject was as the guest of the Cambridge University Carlton Club and of the United Club at a dinner given in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, under the chairmanship of the Rev. H. S. Cronin (Trinity). Professor Jebb, who, along with Sir John Gorst, represents Cambridge University in Parliament, proposed the toast of "Her Majesty's Government," and referred especially to our improved relations with the United States. That friendship was, he trusted, as cordial and as durable as it should naturally be, having regard to the ties of race, history language, and commerce aims. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in replying to the toast said that "there was only one means by which this country could keep out of great complications, while maintaining its position abroad. That was by having a definite foreign policy which should be at the same time a goal for our own statesmen and a warning to the statesmen of other nations. We had great responsibilities, and we had got to establish means by which to defend them. Our foreign policy was based at present not upon any doubtful expressions, but upon definite aims. The first of these aims was, as they all knew, defence, not expansion; the second was expansion based not upon any desire of fruitless aggression, but upon the obligations of our trading rights, and such expansion as was necessary to defend what we had already got. Thirdly, there came the question of preserving a balance of power and our prestige, which were dependent upon the other two. The objects of the Government policy in Asia and Africa had been perfectly plain. The policy which the Government had pursued in China—a policy not of bluster, but of reasonableness and of determination—would best be proved, and was being proved, by the result of it. We had in the course of last week one or two instances of the effects of what the Government policy had been. We had had a slight difference about Muscat, and in that he thought it had been made perfectly clear that while Great Britain was not the least anxious to take anything which belonged to others or which belonged to France, we were not the least willing to abate any of our own treaty rights in those regions. On the other hand, as between the Powers jointly interested in China it had been found possible by a frank and friendly interchange of views to secure a concurrence in these matters of difference, and to secure also that we should have our share in the development of China, which we believed to be not in the interests of one nation only, but of all. In all these difficulties he thought they had been fortunate in having at the helm a statesman like Lord Salisbury, who, by his steadfastness and indifference to attack, and, above all, by that patience which Mr. Pitt declared to be the most important and the most difficult attribute of a Minister, had gained not only the confidence of this country, but the confidence of foreign nations." It may here be remarked that Sir Edward Grey in a speech delivered in the Queen's Hall, after Mr. St John Brodrick's visit to Cambridge, and to which further reference will be made, showed some cynical scepticism of the view of Lord Salisbury offered by Mr. Bordrick. Sir Edward remarked that "Lord Salisbury had some admirable qualities. His Under-Secretary on Saturday spoke of what some of those qualities were. He said Lord Salisbury had great steadfastness—an admirable quality when one knew what one was steadfast about. He was indifferent to attack. That quality had risks as well as virtues attached to it. Then Lord Salisbury had great patience, and that he (the speaker) was sure was true. But if we were to undo the impressions of past years and to make a new start on a friendly basis, there was wanted besides these qualities initiative and energy, and it was because this country wanted to know what initiative and what energy had been displayed in making clear to other Powers our views with regard to our own interests in China that more information was asked for. He believed there were certain lines upon which a friendly arrangement, based upon the enlightened self-interest of both countries, was possible and natural. More progress might have been made towards such an arrangement if the British Government had had more foresight and a more continuous and connected aim. That foresight and that continuity of aim could not be found in the Blue-book of last year on Chinese affairs. As to what had happened since that Blue-book was published the country remained in the dark

their mind that the time had arrived for this enormously rich empire to be opened up for trade and the development of the world. We could not possibly make a greater mistake than by supporting Italy or any other country in taking possession of a portion of China. Our opportunities of trade there with the open door would be so great that it would more than counterbalance the political advantages which the Government could derive from having Italy a prominent neighbour. It was nothing but the nervousness, the weakness, and the short-sightedness of her Majesty's Government which justified them in allowing Italy to come anywhere near our sphere of influence. All we had to do was to deal with Russia with a firm hand, and at the same time in a most friendly way by saying: 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'" The motion had the disadvantage of being seconded by Sir Ashmead Bartlett, whose views, in spite of his consuming zeal for foreign affairs, are treated even less seriously by his nominal political friends than by his opponents. Mr. Brodrick, in replying for the Government, said that he "did not complain of the demand for information, but he thought it was a most unfortunate course to attempt to raise incidentally all the questions which had occupied us in China during the last few years. The hon. member who made the motion appeared to argue on the face of it that we ought not to allow any other Power whatever to have any interest in China. These observations, he ventured to say, were too crude to require any reply. But as regarded Italy, he would make this statement to the House. The position which Italy had taken in this matter was entirely on her own initiative. She desired to further her interests by securing a sphere of influence in China. He did not know what the hon. member meant by saying that we should have prevented Italy from going there at all. Italy was a friendly Power; she had for many years been a friend and ally of Great Britain. She desired to negotiate for certain advantages in China, and the British Government had displayed a friendly attitude, that had been strictly limited to proceedings by diplomatic negotiations. In these matters there was nothing which was more unwise than to go beyond what your proper province was. The proper province of the British Government at this moment was to safeguard our own interests. In the case of Italy they were willing to support her by diplomatic means."

ITALY'S MOVE IN CHINA.

Italy's determination to take part in the partition of China has evoked wide interest and some criticism here. Among the critics is Mr. Leonard Courtney, who, referring in the House to the statement of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that Italy had had the diplomatic support of her Majesty's Government, said that "in the interest of Italy herself he thought this action was most unfortunate. He was old enough to remember the beginning of Italy as a nation, and the language which was then used about her. He did not agree with that language; but to encourage Italy in her present policy was, he was convinced, to lure her to her destruction. Italy was encouraged to go to Africa, and what did she gain by that? It might be to our interest to give diplomatic support to Italy in her demand for a naval base in China, but it certainly was not to Italy's interest. We could do nothing to restrain Italy in her foreign ambitions, but at any rate we ought not to encourage her; and as a lover of Italy he deprecated the action which her Majesty's Government had taken." Sir Edward Grey did not agree with Mr. Courtney, who is rather fond of lecturing the House, and treated him to a nice little lecture on his own account. Sir Edward "thought that the speech of the right hon. gentleman might lead to a false impression of the position in which the House had been left by the speech of the Under-Secretary. He understood the Under-Secretary to say that the attitude of her Majesty's Government towards Italy had not been one of spurring or encouraging or instigating Italy in the step she had taken. He was not surprised that this matter should have been raised, because the Government last year had accepted a definition of what they meant by protecting our interests in China, which went far beyond the scope of the Under-Secretary's speech this evening. The Government had admitted that they were obliged to maintain the integrity of China, and no doubt now they were open to the charge of inconsistency. But a great deal had happened in China since they accepted the resolution of last year, and he thought the Government was placed in a very great difficulty. If Italy came forward, and, acting in what she believed to be her own interests, demanded a sphere of influence in China, he did not see how her Majesty's Government could have resented it. The right hon. gentleman opposite apparently wanted the Government to offer Italy advice and the advice he had offered her this evening. Speaking for himself, he should have been very sorry to be charged with the delicate task of offering any advice whatever to Italy. The hon. gentleman said that the Government ought to have left the matter entirely alone. Yes, but would all the other Powers have left it alone? The only moral to be drawn was that it was impossible for us to stand aside in what took place in China, or to confine our action solely to representations to the Chinese Government. We ought to be in constant touch with the other European Powers in this matter, and if we did this, he believed that friendly relations would be preserved." The muddle which Signor Martino, the Italian Minister at Peking, made of his Note to the Tsung-li-Yamen, requesting it to take back his Note containing the demand for the lease of Samsun Bay and intimating in case of acceptance he will consent to open friendly negotiations concerning details, has whetted interest in the affair. The news that a limit of four days had been given by Signor Martino for a reply to his second Note was of course taken to mean that he had presented an ultimatum. The next stage was reached when a telegram from "Reuter" stated that "The Tsung-li-Yamen, in reply to Signor Martino's communication of Friday, yesterday sent a Note to the Italian Minister asking for the return of the latter's original dispatch, but giving no indication of its willingness to agree to the other points mentioned in the Italian ultimatum. It is understood that no reply to this Note has yet been made." There was an unsuspected significance in the statement that "it is understood that no reply to this Note has yet been made." For close on this telegram from Peking, came another from Rome, announcing that "Signor Martino's second Note having been written contrary to the instructions which he had received, it is believed that the Italian Government will not regard it as an ultimatum, and will simply maintain its demands." Commenting upon this, the "Tribuna" said:—"No Italian ultimatum exists. The only ultimatum is Signor Martino's, and that Minister's action being completely disavowed by his Government, his functions are terminated, and he has received an urgent summons to return to Rome. Italy has entrusted her interests at Peking, Lord Salisbury's consent having been obtained, to Sir Claude Macdonald, pending the dispatch to Peking of Signor Martino's successor. It is believed, however, that the affairs of the Italian Legation will be taken ever ad interim by Count Orfini, our Minister in Japan." Following this announcement by the "Tribuna" came the further news from Italy that Admiral Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome, had made a statement in the Chamber there on the relations of Italy with China. The "Daily News" summarised the Admiral's statement thus:—"Referring to the recall of Signor di Martino, he stated that that Minister had taken upon himself to deliver to the Chinese Government a second Note, which was in the nature of an ultimatum. His action had been promptly disavowed, as it might have exposed the Italian Government to the charge, in view of the pledges it had given to Great Britain, of acting with a lack of frankness. Great Britain had proved herself the cordial friend of Italy, whom to proceed to force might embarrass. The Government would therefore only have recourse to sterner measures when the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted." The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs that "The Press appears satisfied with the declarations of Admiral Canevaro, the Foreign Minister, in connection with China. Lord Currie sent a letter to-day to Admiral Canevaro informing him that Lord Salisbury fully approved of the solution of the Signor Martino incident, and thanking him for his prompt and loyal action. The New Italian Minister will leave Rome in a few days for Peking. His name has not yet been announced. Signor Martino, in a long dispatch received to-day at the Foreign Office, states that the order not to send an ultimatum arrived too late." A Reuter's telegram just received states that "In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral Canevaro stated that he could not at the present moment agree to the discussion of interpellations on the action of Italy in China, especially as he could only repeat what he said yesterday. The Minister proposed, therefore, that all such interpellations should be postponed till the first Monday after the Easter recess. To this course, Signori Barzilai, Boma, Santini and Piccolati, the movers of the interpellations, consented, leaving all responsibility to Admiral Canevaro, who replied that he was quite ready to be answerable for his acts. He added that the present action of Italy involved no risk of danger, but that if such a contingency should arise, he would not fail to make the necessary communications to the House."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S SILENCE.

Lord Charles Beresford's failure, already alluded to, to take part in the debate on China, on Mr. Pritchard Morgan's motion, is believed to be dictated by two reasons. The first is regarded as diplomatic; the second, to his desire to report first of all to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at whose instance he went to China. His report, it is now stated, in a paragraph which appears inspired, "cannot be ready for some time to come." "Lord Charles," it is further stated, "is now engaged on the preparation of his report, which will be very much longer than was at first anticipated, and it will be some weeks before it can possibly be ready. Until it is ready for presentation in full Lord Charles will not present it at all, as to give it now would only be to submit it in a mutilated form. Consequently his lordship's speech at the annual banquet of the Chambers, to which he has accepted an invitation, will lose a great deal of its value. Lord Charles, indeed, in his own breezy way, made fun of his own silence concering China, at the annual dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held at the Whitehall rooms, Hotel Metropole, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P. Lord Charles was received with great cheering on rising to reply for the Navy and proceeded to say:—"I had been told before I came into this room that I was expected to say something about China, but as I am not in Ireland, I do not think I shall say anything upon that subject. You were good enough to send me out to China, and my duty and loyalty to you dictate that the report I make about trade and commerce should be submitted to you before I address any remarks on the subject to the country."

But if Lord Charles was silent about China, he was not so reticent—why should he be?—about his favourite subject of the Navy. "You know perfectly well," he continued, "as business men, that on the strength of the Fleet depends the punctual and certain delivery of the goods which are sent abroad. Well, it must be very satisfactory to this community to look at the state of the Navy now as compared with eleven years ago. Perhaps you do not remember it. I do There was a good deal said as to who was to get the credit for raising the condition of the Navy, but it could not have been done at all had not the Chamber of Commerce taken up the question. The London Chamber of Commerce asked one of our best Admirals—Admiral Hornby—to read a paper about the strength of the Fleet, and that started the whole subject on business-like lines, and, therefore, to the Chambers of Commerce we owe the present position of affairs. I see by the Naval Estimates that there will be a Naval Budget of 26 1-2 millions; but what did you see when you first took up the question? You looked at it on businesslike lines, and you said: 'The Naval Budget was really the rate of insurance you paid for what you had to insure.' At that time, if you had taken your Naval Budget and had put it into a sum representing what you paid per ton on shipping, it would have come to about 1l. 12s. 6d. Now it costs you about 1l. 19s. 2d. as far as we can reckon it up. Well, that is not too big, and I am not quite satisfied that I should not be in a perfect state of quietude even if it reached 2l. I do not think you can expect the constituted authority or the country to do better than they are doing now when I tell you that the rate of insurance on mercantile ships in Russia, taking the Budget on these lines, is 15s. 15s.; in France, 7l.; and in Germany 9l. per ton. You will see, therefore, that the rate of insurance in this country represented by the Naval Budget is not of a very extravagant character. You have increased your budget because you have more to insure. The authorities have done all, or nearly all, that the critics have demanded for many years. They have made the Fleet fit and efficient, because they have looked after the auxiliaries which are necessary to allow your Fleet to fight if called upon. But the more you get ready, the less chance there is of your Fleet being wanted. As a distinguished gentleman is at this table—the new Ambassador from America—I cannot sit down without saying that I took every opportunity I could of going to see the Fleet in America on both oceans, the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, and I saw a very excellent Fleet, not only in the way the ships are built, but in their general organisation and preparedness. I hope the time will very shortly come—we do not want an alliance; we are both averse to alliances—when there will be such an understanding between our two countries that if anything occurs which may be disagreeable to us, anything which affects our honour and our safety, those two Fleets will be together. That will make for peace and stop war."

THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Choate, the new American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, received his public welcome to England at the same dinner at which Lord Charles Beresford received his welcome home. The reception accorded to the ambassador of our "kith and kin" across the water was quite as cordial as that extended to our gallant sailor. Mr. Choate's eloquence rivalled that of some of his brilliant predecessors, which is according him the highest praise In the course of his speech the American Ambassador said: "My general instructions from my Government are not to speak upon political questions, and only at extraordinarily festal occasions. I am sure your manifestations bring this occasion within the latter clause. I was assured by your president that this association and all its doings were absolutely non-political. I feel that any way I may properly and with all modesty avail myself of this occasion—the first public occasion to which I was invited after my arrival—to express the appreciation of my countrymen for the forbearance and good-will and friendship which has been manifested to them so freely by the people of this country. It is true, gentlemen, that peace between America and England—between the United States and Great Britain—is the first interest, not only of those two nations, but of all the rest of the world. Now I have to express my gratitude for the cordial greeting which I have received since my landing from all sorts and conditions of men. Everywhere I have been treated as a friend and a brother, and the representative of your friends and brothers. In this cordial overflowing demonstration of brotherhood which greets me, what is there that either of us can ask for the other that we could ask amiss? I beg you not to mistake my meaning in what I have said. I do not believe that, although friends, we shall ever cease to be rivals in the future as we have been in the past. We, on our part, and you, on yours, will still press every advantage we can fairly take, but it shall be a generous and a loyal rivalry, and all questions, disputes, and controversies that may arise shall, may we not all say so, be settled by peaceful means, by negotiation, by arbitration, by any possible and every possible means, but that of war? Now I will not say one word more about this state of good feeling that prevails among us, and of which we are all so proud. It is no new sentiment. It is as old almost as is the existence of our Republic. It is now 84 years since the last armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain came to an end, and any of you, gentlemen, present who are old enough will recall that a conflict of three years, ended by a sort of petering out process and that no question upon which either side had taken up arms was settled by means of the war, showing that between brethren war is the worst possible means of settling any controversy. And during those 84 years what tremendous questions we have had, what heated words, what threatening demonstrations on either side. And yet, while those questions were such as would inevitably have brought any other two nations into open and frequent conflict, they have all been arranged and adjusted between us without even a resort to arms. Look at some of those questions—the Oregon Boundary, the North-Eastern Boundary, the Confederate Cruisers, the Trent seizures. What one of those would not, between other nations, have given rise to war? Even that last little unpleasantness of ours—Venezuela. I am glad that we can all laugh at that now. You know that on our side of the water we love occasionally to twist the British Lion's tail for the mere sport of hearing him roar. Well, that time he disappointed us; he would not roar at all. He sat as silent and as dumb as the Sphinx itself, and by dint of mutual forbearance, of which I have no doubt you claim the lion's share, if only by virtue of your national emblem, by our sober second thought aiding your sober first thought, we averted everything but a mere war of words. Peace is our paramount interest, and it is also yours, and I would like to quote my President again, for the last words I heard him say were that the United States to-day were on better terms with every nation upon the face of the earth than they had ever been before." The "Daily Telegraph," commenting upon the speech, said:—"It was a critical ordeal for Mr. Choate, for the high reputation which preceded him across the Atlantic had raised great expectations, both of his capacity and his eloquence. They were more than realised last night. A speech in better taste than that of the latest representative of our friends and brothers could not be conceived. It was transparently sincere, it was most cordial, without a suspicion of gush; it was brimful of eloquence, humour, and pathos, and however high the standard of oratory may be set, it is impossible to demand more of it than this. We believe that the spirit which animated Mr. Choate's address is that which inspires the hearts and minds of the vast majority of the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Queen Victoria. We are, as Mr. Choate said, friends and brothers; we are not, in the technical sense of the term, and we, perhaps, never may be, allies. Brotherhood and friendship are matters of blood and sentiment; alliances depend upon common interests and common dangers. It is quite true, as the Ambassador pointed out, that both of us have at times traded fully upon the prerogative of relationship, to talk to one another as we should talk to no one else, and as we should allow no one else to talk to us. But for the better part of the existence of the United States as an independent Power, the two countries have never fought, and it is next to impossible to imagine the circumstances in which they could fight. We shall have our family tiffs, of course, and we shall compete in keen though friendly rivalry, but every resource of civilisation will have to be exhausted before any differences between us end in a stricken field."

The "Daily Chronicle" said:—"The best thing in Mr. Choate's admirable speech last night was his suggestion that Great Britain's sober "first thoughts" about Venezuela were followed by America's sober "second thoughts." There could not be a better description of that memorable passage in the history of two great nations." The "Pall Mall Gazette" said:—"It is no mere flattery to his Excellency to say that his maiden speech sustains the high reputation for postprandial oratory which has been generally characteristic of American representatives in this country. London, and England, expect that the successor of a Lowell, a Bayard and a Hay will be endowed with the natural gift which will enable him to take advantage—official reticence notwithstanding—of that linguistic bond of union to which we have referred. And, certainly, they will not be disappointed in Mr. Choate. The Ambassador, on his parttook the opportunity of his first public speech to express his appreciation of the spirit in which he has been received since he came among us. Everywhere, he said, I have been treated as a friend and a brother, and a representative of friends and brothers; in short, as he happily put it, he has found the open door. How, indeed, could it have been otherwise? For while at no crisis in the relations between the two countries has there been anything but good feeling in English hearts towards the personality of the representative of the United States, Mr. Choate himself has come to us at a time when much Atlantic mist that has obscured our mutual vision has been happily rolled away, and when all that is best in the nature of each of the two nations has gone out towards the other in spontaneous cordiality." The "Westminster Gazette" said:—"The American Ambassador made his first after-dinner speech last night. He has been instructed to speak only on 'extraordinarily festal occasions,' but he ruled that the Chamber of Commerce dinner came within that category. We are very glad to see that he is under no illusions with regard to the relations between ourselves and the United States. 'I beg you not to mistake my meaning in what I have said. I do not believe that, although friends, we shall ever cease to be rivals in the future as we have been in the past. We on our part and you on yours will still press every advantage that we can fairly take, but it shall be a generous and a loyal rivalry, and all questions, disputes, and controversies that may arise, may we not all say so, shall be settled by peaceful means, by negotiation, by arbitration, by any possible and every possible means except that of war.' We shall be all the better friends if this warning of Mr. Choate's is well kept in mind. The real danger in the situation is that the sentimental aspect may be so strongly insisted on that when differences on material points (of trade and so forth) arise there may be the inevitable reaction."

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

No small portion of the time of the House of Commons has this week been spent in considering the Navy Estimates; but the details of Admiralty administration do not seem to have much more alteration for the average member than a debate in the Indian Budget, for at one period when millions of money were being voted there were only a dozen legislators in the House. On the whole the Goschen programme, which its author owing to an attack of influenza has been himself unable to defend, has met with general though not enthusiastic acceptance. Mr. Maclean has in this matter taken a rather decided line. In the course of a vigorous speech last night he confessed to a misgiving as to whether they were not carrying their lavish generosity too far, and expressed a wish amid Opposition cheers to hear from the First Lord more substantial reasons than he had hitherto given to justify the great increase of expenditure now meditated. At the present moment our Navy is overwhelming and irresistibly strong. He has travelled over a great part of the world since he was last in the House, and everyone he has met, Englishman or foreigner, laughed at the very idea that there is any real competition between foreign navies and our own. We are so strong at the present moment that all the navies in the world would not dare to assault us at any point on the whole surface of the globe. This is the result of the intelligent and excellent policy which has been consistently pursued in this country for many years and has given us a position in the councils of the world which we never before held. We are now, he contends, in such a position that we can survey what we have done and ask if it is necessary to do any more. In the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty in introducing the Estimates, there was a very remarkable passage. Mr. Goschen spoke of the conference called by the Czar and said: "We shall go there and say to the assembled representatives of the various States, 'Well, if you reduce your armaments we will reduce ours.'" Could, Mr. Maclean asked, a more fatuous proposition be submitted to the conference than that? Under such circumstances the whole controversy would end in nothing. Instead of accepting the invitation of the Czar in a spirit of benevolent cynicism, let them go to the conference in a serious spirit, prepared to discuss the subject in a formal and proper way. They certainly ought not to go there with hypothetical propositions or to haggle over the cutting down of an ironclad or two on one side or the other. They must remove the permanent causes of ill-feeling amongst the nations of the world and then they could hope for that permanent peace and retrenchment which they all desired. Mr. Gibson Bowles could not agree with Mr. Maclean that the estimates are too large. Mr. Bowles believes that the Government has come to the conclusion that there is a danger of war in the near future and that this is the explanation of the increased expenditure—not a very comforting theory.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lady Ridley, wife of the Home Secretary, Sir Julius Vogel, Sir Nathaniel Staples, Mr. Jeremiah Head, well known engineer, Commander F. G. Dundas R. N., Rev. William Paterson, Mr. Ambrose P. Ralli, and M. Emile Erckinann, well known novelist and collaborator of the late M. Chatrian.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Friday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	15	4	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	33	9	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	19	6	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	43	14	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	62	26	79
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	13	13	26
G Mahim and Worli	20	10	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	60	66
Total	203	142	297
Same date, last year 1898	161	102	213

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	2

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	3	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	9	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	7	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	34	12	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	58	17	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	8	21
G Mahim and Worlee	14	10	32
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	70	85
Total	162	136	298
Same date last year	122	83	206

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	9	4	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	9	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	30	9	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	30	12	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	46	16	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	5	16
G Mahim and Worlee	13	12	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	56	61
Total	148	123	275
Total plague deaths to date	42,583	37,405	
Same date last year	107	56	222

THE WEEK'S RETURNS.

Surgeon-Major Wilkins' comments on the week's hospital returns are as under:—The total number of persons remaining in the Private Health camps, 4,334 The numbers of cases admitted into the various Hospitals show no diminution, and the percentage of mortality is the same as last week, the type remaining unchanged.

DAMAUN.

On Wednesday there were again four deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being two Machis of Katheris and a doobla and a butcher from the mandwas outside the city. Reports have been received of the appearance of dead rats in two or three houses in the Fort of Upper Damaun which has upto date borne immunity against plague, and also in the densely populated Mahomedan quarters known as Kharavad.

BANDORA.

There were 5 attacks and 1 death from plague, reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Friday. There were 3 attacks and 4 deaths from plague, reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

POST-CARDS.

NEW CONCESSION.

WITH effect from Saturday (April 1) single and reply cards of private manufacture will be allowed to be posted for transmission by the Inland post as post-cards, provided that they are in conformity, as regards size and weight, with the inland post-cards issued by the Indian Post Office. Such post-cards may be posted either with or without adhesive stamps affixed to them in payment of postage; if sent unpaid, however, double the postage rate for a post-card will be charged on delivery.

It has also been decided, with effect from the same date, to allow advertisements, engravings, and certain other matter, viz., the name and address of the sender, and the date of posting, on the address side of post-cards, whether issued by the Post Office or of private manufacture. This will be subject to the condition that sufficient room shall be left for a clear address and for the official marks of the Post Office.

The Indian Post Office has not hitherto been able to allow the use of post-cards of private manufacture for transmission by the Inland post, because there has been no quarter anna postage stamp for sale to the public. This stamp, however, has now been introduced, and the opportunity has, therefore, been taken to make the concessions already described to the public.

CYCLONE IN SILCHAR.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been excited in Calcutta among those interested in the tea industry by reports from Silchar of a severe cyclone which visited the district on Wednesday. The correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs:—"The fury of the storm was most felt from the Infantry Lines to the Court compound. It carried away everything before it. A mehter girl and a female sweeper in the cantonments were killed by the falling of a roof, five more were badly wounded, also a drummer of the 10th Jats. The dresser in the Charitable Dispensary had his hip joint badly dislocated. The sysc of the District Superintendent was badly wounded. The in-door patients in the charitable dispensary, who were with considerable difficulty extricated from the *debris*, are doing well."

Besides the charitable dispensary building, the following public offices and institutions fared worst:—"The Staff Quarters, Burma Valley Light Horse, which are a complete wreck. Sergeant Easterbrook, who, with Mrs. Easterbrook, was inside the building, suffered worst. He himself received a wound on his head from a beam when the whole roof came down. Mrs. Easterbrook with her little baby in her arms saved herself by crawling under the bed during the storm. The Mission Girls' School is gone. The office of the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs is levelled to the ground. In the jail one of the wards has crumbled, and some of the palliasdes have been blown away. Miss Evans' bungalow has half of its roof upturned. All out-houses in the compound of the District Superintendent of Police, as also those of Mr. Jones, were blown away. About one-third of the regimental barracks have been levelled to the ground, as also the buildings in the railway station, excepting the station building itself. The iron roofs of the nursing school, the billiard rooms attached to the Silchar Hotel, the offices attached to the Government schools, the sheds over the Municipal masonry walls and the shops in the Municipal market have all been blown away. In some cases the buildings were carried away some distance; in others they were twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes. In some instances the roofs have been carried on to the tops of trees.

The number of private houses and huts destroyed is simply innumerable. Big trees have been uprooted, and in some instances carried away across the public road, many public thoroughfares being blocked in consequence. Captain Powell, Commandant of the Military Police Battalion, also suffered badly, some of his property having been destroyed by a big tree having penetrated the roof of his bungalow. The loss of private property must be considerable. The Deputy Commissioner has ordered the closing of public offices in order to assist the residents in putting their houses in order temporarily."

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. P. M. MEHTA AND THE CLAIMS OF BOMBAY.

In the course of the debate upon the Budget at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said:—

A surplus, my Lord, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, especially when coming on the top of years of great anxiety, distress, and deficit. Any attempt to moralize on the uncertain and deceptive character of the present smiling appearance of Indian finance—like unto Dead Sea apples, goodly to look at but not quite sound at the core—would be drowned in the general chorus of congratulations. But to do my hon. friend justice, he has himself sounded the right note of warning, lest we forget, and pointed out that while the present prosperous statement sets out a very favourable condition of finance, some of the favourable elements are temporary only, and the extremely rapid recovery of the financial position is in itself a warning that the possibility of sudden reversal of the tide of prosperity (which the failure of a single month of seasonal rainfall has proved sufficient to effect) can never be left out of account in the financial administration of India. These are words of wise warning from one with whom it is possible to differ on many points, but whose ability and intimate knowledge and experience of Indian finance are beyond question. It is possible to emphasize this warning still further. If a *diaboli advocatus* were asked to pick holes in the character of this surplus, as it is said he is called upon to appear and pick holes in the character of a saint before his canonization, a verdict altogether in its favour might not be quite easily won. Of the improvements on the estimates for the year now expiring, amounting to Rx. 3,870,000, gain in exchange accounts for Rx. 1,070,200. Now, though I know that the idea that this gain is only a very indirect form of taxation is scouted as utterly unfounded and untenable, still it is very difficult to believe that it is a golden shower from the skies, and that it does not ultimately come in some way from the pockets of the people perhaps of the agricultural classes, or at least that they are not better off by that amount as they otherwise might have been. Another important item of increase is that of the collection of land revenue. It is a remarkable fact that suspensions of land revenue owing to famine have been realized very nearly to the full extent in the very next year after it ceased, with the advent of the first good season. This phenomenon has been read as testifying to the astonishing recuperative power of the agricultural population. But signs have not been wanting to show that a portion of this phenomenon at least is probably occasioned by the rigidity with which revenue assessments are collected under a rigid land revenue code which has completely done away with the interference of the Civil Courts even to the small extent to which it formerly existed. I know that my hon. friend asserts that this rigidity, which was incautiously admitted by Sir Theodore Hope in this Council, was only a condition of things which existed eighteen years ago, and that the Government of India had since applied effectual remedies. I should like to know what those effectual remedies are, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned. Speaking in 1894—which is not eighteen years ago—the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act reported "that there could be no question that the rigidity of the revenue assessment system is one of the main causes which lead the raiyats of the Deccan into fresh debt." When the amendment of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was undertaken in this Council in 1894-95, it was found that the Bombay Government, or rather the revenue officers resented this part of the report as being an unnecessary meddlesomeness of strangers from other Provinces who were incompetent to appreciate the beauties of the Bombay revenue system. Though it is open to revenue officers to grant remissions and suspensions, and though the Government of Lord Ripon impressed upon the Local Government the propriety of active well-judged moderation in this behalf, the rigidity and inelasticity of the Bombay system continue unmodified. I do not think it right to abuse the latitude which the President of the Council allows on the occasion of the discussion of the Budget by enlarging further upon an incidental topic. I have referred to it for the purpose of showing that, under these circumstances, it is not a matter of unalayed congratulation that suspensions of land assessment have been so largely recovered within the very next year of the cessation of famine and scarcity, and have contributed to swell the surplus of the running year.

WHY THE SURPLUS WAS NOT LARGER.

Large as this surplus is, it is a matter of surprise that the Financial Member has not adverted to a circumstance in which it would probably have been much larger. It was so far back as May, 1895, that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was appointed. It finished the work of taking evidence in July, 1897; and there has been a sanguine feeling throughout the country that a strong case for the adjustment of burdens favourable to the Indian Exchequer had been established. But, after weary waiting for close upon two years, the end seems to be as far off as ever, and nobody can say when the consideration of the report will be taken in hand. It is impossible not to deplore this extraordinary delay, fraught as it is with possibilities of mischief in stimulating imaginary auspicions and suggestions as to its real cause. The surplus would have again been larger if the action of the Government of India had not lost to the country a contribution to the British Exchequer on account of the late war in the frontier. Such contribution was due to India, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of just and equitable right in the distribution, to put it at the lowest, of joint Imperial burdens, exactly as they had been granted on previous occasions. The financial independence of India does not require that it should not claim and receive its share of partnership burdens from the predominant partner, just as that partner, for example, claims and receives every farthing, and perhaps more, of the cost of the army while doing duty in India. It is too late, however, to cry over spilt milk; and in dealing with the surplus, such as it is, the proposal to devote a small portion of it to the necessities of the famished Provincial Exchequers cannot but meet with unanimous approval. But, my Lord, I trust I will not be charged with the meanness with which Oliver Twist was always asking for more, if I urge that the Presidency from which I come is not treated with that full justice which it deserves. I do not for a moment grudge the thick slice which Bengal has managed to obtain of the pudding, though I admit we are somewhat jealous of its opportunities to whisper in the ears of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council and his Finance Minister from one side and the other. I am sure I wish it joy of all that it has known to extract from the clutches of the jealous guardian of the Imperial Exchequer. But it cannot be denied that the Bombay Presidency has been far more sorely and grievously tried by plague and famine combined than the Presidency of Bengal. But while Bengal gets the same grant of 15 lakhs of rupees as Bombay, it is in addition to the assistance undertaken to be given towards the European General Hospital at Calcutta, which, I believe, means a further grant of 10 lakhs of rupees, and also in addition to a further sum of 2 lakhs as mentioned in paragraphs 51 and 60 of the Budget. It therefore comes to this, that the more stricken and more populous province gets only 15 lakhs, while her more fortunate sister secures 27 lakhs. My Lord, the Bombay Presidency deserves better and more liberal treatment than this.

THE CLAIMS OF BOMBAY.

I will very briefly and rapidly state a few facts which will show that this is not an unjustifiable claim. As the Council are aware, the system of Provincial contracts was instituted by the Government of Lord Mayo in 1870. The arrangement then made was a very tentative one, and limited in its scope; but it achieved such a measure of success that in 1877 the present system of quinquennial contracts was designed and the limits of the arrangement were considerably enlarged. It so happened, however, that the commencement of the second provincial contract (1877-1882) was conterminous with the great famine of 1877, which exhausted the resources of the Provincial Government at the very outset so completely as to compel the Government of India not only to bear the greater part of the burden of relief, but even to find money for the Provincial Government to go on with—a situation very similar to the one which the Province has had recently to pass through. I beg the attention of the Council to the way in which it was thought right, under such circumstances, to deal with the Presidency when the time came in 1882 to make a fresh contract. Though by that time the Provincial Exchequer had recovered itself if to a considerable extent, the Imperial Government thought that it was a proper and fitting occasion to grant it more than usually favourable terms. This liberal policy had its own reward. At the close of the third contract in 1887, the Presidency had built up a surplus balance of 32 lakhs of rupees beyond the irreducible minimum of 20 lakhs for a working balance which it was required to maintain. This was a little too tempting for the Imperial Government, and when the fourth contract was revised in 1887-88 the shears were pretty closely applied, and 12 lakhs cut from the Provincial assignment a sum of 22 lakhs a year—a sum which, as the Hon. Mr. James pointed out the other day in the Local Council, represented one-third of the entire grant resumed from the whole country altogether. The result was that Bombay contributed 110 lakhs during the five years of that contract. This was followed in 1892-97 by the levy of a special benevolence of 17½ lakhs. When the contract was next revised in 1892, Bombay had to yield 13 lakhs a year out of 47 lakhs resumed from all the provinces, or nearly one-third of all India's contributions, that is to say 65 lakhs during the period of the fifth contract. As it is the most loyal and patriotic who are most expected to bleed for their country, I think it will be admitted that Bombay was made to bleed pretty freely to maintain its high reputation for those admirables qualities. The least that it could have expected under those circumstances was that when it was overtaken by dire distress and misfortune, it should have something better than what Job got from his comforters. The close of the fifth contract found Bombay plunged in an unprecedented combination of calamities. Famine and plague joined their forces. No wonder that its treasury was soon depleted. The sixth or current contract has been now settled on the same terms as the last, though the Government of India delayed its settlement till the second year in the hope that they might be able to screw out, as on previous occasions, a further annual contribution of at least 10 lakhs. It is true that the bulk of the famine expenditure has come from the Imperial treasury, as it was bound to do on the exhaustion of the Provincial resources. But even so, the new contract leaves the Presidency in a situation of great gravity. I will not trust myself to describe this situation but will rely only on official sources. In presenting the Financial Statement last August the Hon. the Revenue Member said:—

BOMBAY ON ITS BEAM ENDS.

"For the first time since the famine of 1877 the year opens with a balance of *nil*. Negotiations have been in progress with the Imperial Government regarding the final assessment of plague and famine charges; and the present position is that the Imperial Government have undertaken the whole cost of the famine operations, and have granted this Government special contributions of Rs. 9,91,000 in 1897-98 and Rs. 7,00,000 in the current year in recognition of plague expenditure; they have, however, refused to place at the credit of this Government any sum for the reconstitution of the Provincial balance, and have directed that, with the assistance of such recoveries as are due from local funds on account of famine charges borne by general revenues, this Government must build up its balance to the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs by savings from current income—a laborious and thankless task not easy of accomplishment. The process of exacting recoveries from local funds is likely to be slow, and in the current year the sum expected to be derived from such recoveries amounts to Rs. 72,000 only. It has been necessary to enforce economy upon all departments with what cannot fail to be regarded as ruthless severity, and in particular to reduce the grant for Civil Works to a point which forbids the entertainment of new projects and barely suffices for the prosecution of works in hand. It is obvious that the Budget herewith presented to the Legislative Council can only be an object of melancholy contemplation. The Local Government is financially, to use a nautical phrase, on its beam ends. Its own resources are exhausted, and it has to subsist for the present on the charity of the Government of India. The outlook is unpromising, and it is to be feared that for years to come attempts to improve the administration, to provide the additional staff and establishment so urgently needed in more departments than one, and to promote the progress—material, educational, and other—of

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF M. LE MESURIER.

In the House of Commons on Friday, March 10, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that M. C. J. R. Le Mesurier, refusing to leave his own property in Ceylon without an order of Court was violently assaulted by Government officials, who were afterwards sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the High Court, and that in this case the Government prosecuting department appeared for the accused, by special order from the Attorney-General of Ceylon, although it is this very department that has to give the instructions for the commitment of and the prosecution of the accused in the Supreme Court; whether these same officials, after serving their term of imprisonment, are now to be reinstated by the Government; and whether he has yet telegraphed to the Governor of Ceylon, instructing him to suspend any further police raids.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have received memorials from M. Le Mesurier complaining of his treatment by the Government of Ceylon, one of which contains allegations to the effect of the hon. member's first question. An early report has been promised by the Governor on the subject of these memorials, and pending the receipt of this report I have not telegraphed, and do not propose to telegraph, any special instructions as to the course to be adopted by the Ceylon Government in the case of M. Le Mesurier.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES IN INDIA.

Sir H. Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India if the Government of India had, with his approval, determined to levy a countervailing duty on the importation of foreign bounty-fed sugar.

Lord G. Hamilton: A Bill under which countervailing duties will be imposed upon all bounty-fed sugar imported into India, has been introduced to-day with my approval, into the Legislative Council at Calcutta. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean: May I ask the noble lord whether this Bill has been introduced with his assent?

Lord G. Hamilton: I have already said so.

Mr. Maclean: Does the noble lord intend to submit that change of policy to the House of Commons before it is carried out? (Opposition cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton: I have more than once told the hon. member that I have no intention whatever of interfering with the independence of the local authority. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean: Does the noble lord remember how he interfered with the independence of the local authority in the case of the cotton duties? (Opposition cheers.)

No answer was returned.

INDIAN BOUNTY-FED SUGAR BILL.

On Monday March 13.—Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the Bill introduced on Friday, the 10th inst., in the Legislative Council of India, imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar.

Lord G. Hamilton: On Tuesday last my right hon. friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated on my behalf, in answer to a question, that the responsibility for Indian legislation is thrown by the law firstly on the Legislative Council, and secondly upon the Secretary of State for India, on whose advice any Bill may be disallowed. But the laying of a copy of a Bill during its passage through the Council on the table of this House would involve a transference of responsibility to which I am not prepared to agree. It is hardly necessary for me to add that I am responsible to this House for the advice I may give on each case, and I shall be perfectly ready, if this Bill is passed, to lay a copy of it on the table, and, if necessary, to justify the course I have taken.

THE POST OFFICE AT MUSCAT.

On Tuesday March 14, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the post office at Muscat is a branch of the Indian Post Office;

And why the boon of penny postage has not been granted to British residents there.

Lord G. Hamilton said: It is true that the post office at Muscat is worked as a branch of the Indian Post Office, but the imperial penny postage scheme is intended for correspondence between the various portions of the British Empire among which must get cannot be included.

LAND QUESTION IN CEYLON.

Dr. Tanner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the present state of the land question in Ceylon; and whether he would endeavour to secure that the Estimates for the expenses of that colony were brought forward at a time which would give hon. members a convenient opportunity to discuss this subject.

Mr. Chamberlain: (1) Questions relating to the recent land ordinance in Ceylon have been, and are, under my consideration. (2) There are no such Estimates—Ceylon receives no grant in aid from imperial funds.

Dr Tanner: Is not the salary of the Governor voted by this House?

Mr. Chamberlain: No.

LASCARS ON THE STEAMSHIP "ROME."

Mr. Havelock Wilson asked the President of the Board of Trade: If he can state the number of Lascars employed as sailors, firemen, coal trimmers, boys, and assistant cooks on board the P. and O. steamship Rome, on her last voyage; whether he will give such statement from the list supplied to the officers of Customs under section 125, sub-section 4, of the Merchant Shipping Act; and whether he can state how many cubic feet of space were provided for each Lascar seamen employed on this vessel on her last voyage.

Mr. Ritchie said:—I am informed that the number of Lascars employed on the P. and O. steamship *Rome* on her latest voyage, in the capacities of sailors, firemen, coal-trimmers, boys, and assistant cooks, as taken from the list supplied to officers of Customs, was 112. The space in cubic feet provided for each Lascar was 80·3, which, as the hon. member is aware, is in excess of the requirements of both the Indian and the Imperial Acts.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

On March 16, Captain Norton, on behalf of Sir William Wedderburn, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been drawn to a resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2,537, of June, 9 last, under which certain firms have been selected as qualified to tender for Government contracts in articles of steel and iron; whether he will state what public benefit is obtained by limiting the competition to these firms, and upon what evidence of special qualification the selection has been made; whether he is aware that among these selected firms not a single Native firm is included; and, will explain how this exclusion of Native enterprise is held to be in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Government of India, published in 1883, which direct that, unless prices or quality compel another course, the preference shall invariably be given to Indian over European manufactures.

Lord G. Hamilton: The resolution of June 9, 1898, regarding the receipt of tenders in India for Government contracts for articles of steel and iron was approved by me before its issue. It is a common practice for Government departments to invite tenders only from firms as to whose competence and resources they have some reason to be satisfied, and the advantage of this course must, I think, be obvious. But in this case it is only for the present that the competition is limited to the firms specified, as it is expressly mentioned that the list is subject to revision from time to time. The local Government were consulted as to the firms who were qualified to be placed on the list. I am unable to say whether any of the selected firms are composed wholly or partially of natives of India, but no racial disqualification of any kind has been imposed, and if there are native firms willing and competent to tender there is nothing whatever to prevent them from being added to the list. The object of the Government is to purchase from producers direct, not to encourage middlemen. The policy of the orders of 1883 in favour of the purchase of stores of local manufactures when practicable remains in full force, and has reference, not to any question of race distinctions, but to the capacity and location of the manufactories at which the required articles are produced.

STATE RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Mr. Philip Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether offers have been entertained by the authorities from certain capitalists for purchase of State Railways in India, in particular the Eastern Bengal Railway; can some statement be made by presentation to Parliament of correspondence or other documents that may serve to explain the principle on which such proposals proceed, or the object with which such transfer of State property and assets is considered expedient; also a statement of the terms offered by capitalists who propose such purchase; in framing such terms, will care be taken to include consideration for interest payments that have been drawn from current revenues of India from time to time and which stand as debits to the various Indian railways; and, before any purchase or sale of Indian railway property has been agreed upon, will a report be called for from the auditor of the accounts of the Secretary of State in Council, stating his approval or disapproval of the disposal of such property, such report to be laid before Parliament previous to any definitive sanction being given to such transaction.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware that any offer for the purchase of any State line in India has been entertained. Should any such offer be received the terms purchase to be entertained would only be arrived at after consideration of all the interests concerned, and would be fixed after consultation with the financial advisers of the Secretary of State, but among these the auditor is not included.

RECRUITING AND ORGANISING THE NATIVE ARMY.

Mr. Philip Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India: How far and in what direction during the last dozen years have the Indian military authorities, in the methods of recruiting and organising their Native armies, extended the policy of forming regiments or companies of special races castes, or communities; and, can any correspondence be presented, or other form of consecutive statement be made that will serve to explain to Parliament the objects of these sectional organisations and show what authorities have advised these changes in recruiting and in classifying the rank and file of the Indian armies; such statement to include copies of any dissents recorded or objections made either in the Council of the Governor-General or in that of the Secretary of State.

Lord G. Hamilton: The whole of the Native army in India is now organised either in class regiments or in class squadron and class company regiments, the general principles as regards the latter being that no class should consist of less than two troops or two companies, and that, as a rule, there should not be more than three classes in a regiment, and never more than four classes. The composition of each regiment is detailed in the Indian Army List. The change was recommended by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay. One member of the Viceroy's Council dissented from the proposal to form class company regiment in Bombay, but did not record any written dissent. There were no dissents recorded in the Council of India. I do not think the subject is one upon which it would be advisable to publish the correspondence, though I could have a memorandum prepared which, without entering into the reasons for the changes, would show the changes which have been made of late years.

INDIA AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether, in view of the deep interest taken by members on both sides of the House in the Bill to impose a countervailing duty on sugar, which has been introduced, with the express authority of the Secretary of State for India, into the Calcutta Legislative Council, and also considering the novelty and importance of the commercial policy embodied in the Bill, he will give a day for its discussion before it receives the Royal Assent.

Mr. Balfour: I fear that in the present condition of public business it would be quite impossible to afford my hon. friend the facilities he asks for. ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.)

Mr. Maclean: Then I beg to give notice that I will raise the question on the motion for the adjournment over Easter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MacNeill: Will the First Lord not ask his hon. friend (Sir H. Vincent) to take off his blocking notice?

No reply was given.

INDIA AND SUGAR BOUNTIES.

REUTER'S agent telegraphs from Port of Spain (March 13):—In the Legislative Council to-day a proposal was made that, in view of the introduction in the Legislative Council of India of a Government Bill imposing a Countervailing Duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into India, the Governor of Trinidad should impose special duties on goods from countries giving bounties.

On Monday Lord George Hamilton gave an answer, which the *Daily News* describes as "defiant in substance and discourteous in tone," to a question of Mr. Roberts. Our contemporary continues:—

Mr. Roberts simply asked that a copy of the Bill might be laid before the House of Commons. The Secretary of State declares that that would be a transference of responsibility from the Legislative Council to Parliament. When the Bill has been passed, he will lay it before the House, and be ready to defend it. We do not see the use of this pedantry. Mr. Maclean knows all about the Bill, and is expected to divide the House upon the question. It is an extremely serious matter. This Bill imposes countervailing duties upon the importation of bounty-fed sugar. India's chief customer is Germany, French sugar not being adapted to the Indian market. The German bounty is fifteen pence a hundred weight. The carriage is a good deal more than the bounty, as it ranges from eighteen pence to two shillings a hundred weight. Thus the bounty does not enable the German exporter to undersell the Indian producer, except in the indirect form of making better sugar. We export more goods or more valuable goods to Germany than to any other country including India and France. Our Commercial Treaty with Germany has expired, having been denounced because it was inconvenient to Canada. Negotiations for a fresh treaty are proceeding, and yet Lord George Hamilton seizes this particular moment for attacking the German sugar trade. Commercial treaties are bad in principle, and contrary to sound economic doctrine. But the Government must be presumed to desire the success of negotiations which they are carrying on themselves. The practical results of this legislation are bound to be mischievous. In India the consumer of German granulated sugar, the best he can get, will be fined the amount of the duty, which he alone will pay. Indian sugar is very cheap, but it is also very badly made, and the worst method of improving it is to protect it from competition. The amount of German sugar imported into India does not exceed, and probably does not reach, 100,000 tons. Three million tons are grown in India. A more foolish Bill has seldom been seen.

The *Daily Graphic* on March 13 published a long Memorandum on the subject evidently contributed by someone "in the know," or professing to be. It has been drawn up with considerable skill, makes a point of the fact that in a circular sent out last October the Secretary to Indian Revenue and Agricultural Departments stated that—The Government of India have no clear evidence before them that the increasing sugar imports have had, or are tending to such serious consequences. The area under sugar-cane in the different provinces has not declined of late years, nor in recent revenue or settlement reports have any observations regarding the unprofitableness of the industry been noticed. The extent to which the refined sugars from abroad competi in the Indian markets with the coarse sugars ordinarily manufactured by native processes, and tend to supplant the latter, is uncertain. There is probably an increasing demand for sugar in India for domestic consumption and for spirit distilling and sweetmeat making, and as the sugar-cane area has not expanded of late years, it may be that the increasing imports have not been in excess of the necessary demand.

It also points out that India exports as well as imports sugar, makes a good deal of the imperfection of the refineries in India, their small capital etc., and says their incapacity gives them no claim to a protective tariff.

The Memorandum concludes as follows:—The bounty that nature gives to the Indian refiner is far more valuable than the small sum that the German and Austrian Governments pay on sugar exports. The Indian refiner has the best of raw materials, the sugarcane, at his very door; he has coal at a moderate price; he has the cheapest and most docile labour in the world, and he stands in the very centre of his market. If, with these advantages, he cannot beat the Germans, let him frankly confess his incompetence and take to another trade. It is, in fact, entirely beyond dispute that the large import of German and Austrian sugar into India is determined not by the question of price but by the question of quality. The figures of the Indian Customs prove it. If we compare quantities and values of the so-called bounty-fed sugar and of the other sugar, mostly Mauritian, imported into India in the year 1897-98, we obtain the startling result that the bounty-fed sugar was the dearer by nearly 13-1. a cwt. Yet Mauritian sugar, especially late years, has been of very fair quality, and certainly far better than the sugar produced in Indian refineries. If, then, Indian consumers are willing to buy German and Austrian sugar in such large quantities and to pay for it a considerably higher price than they pay for any other sugar, the conclusion is irresistible that they buy it because, for the purposes for which this sugar is intended, quality is more important than price. It is mainly for the manufacture of sweetmeats that German sugar is required in India, just as the same pure sugar is required in England for the manufacture of high-class confectionery. The sweetmeat industry is one of the most extensive of all the indigenous manufactures of India. Why should the people be taxed upon an article of daily consumption, not in order to raise revenue for the purposes of government, but in order to put money into the pockets of a handful of private persons who own shares in sugar refineries? That is the question which the House of Commons is entitled to press upon Lord George Hamilton as the Minister who is ultimately responsible for every Act of an Indian legislature.

The *Times* of March 14 says:—Mr. Maclean intended to move the adjournment of the House of Commons after questions, to-day, for the purpose of calling attention, on grounds of public urgency, to the action of the Viceregal Council of India in deciding to levy counter-vailing duties upon foreign bounty-fed sugar imported into India, but, owing to the absence of Sir Henry Fowler from London, he arranged not to take any action in the matter until Thursday. Meanwhile, Sir Howard Vincent, having obtained an inkling of what is in contemplation, has given notice of a resolution, the text of which will be found under "India in Parliament."

If the Speaker rules that Sir Howard Vincent's interposition shuts out the proposed motion for adjournment, Mr. Maclean will initiate a debate at a later stage by a motion for an address to her Majesty praying her to withhold her assent to the Bill to which exception is taken.

Baffled by Sir Howard Vincent's action, Mr. Maclean last night put a question to the Secretary of State for India, which is reported under "India, &c., in Parliament."

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purnimen vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

WAR OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

A NEW Order in Council with reference to the War Office has been issued. It is as follows:—

At the Court at Windsor, March 7, 1899.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is expedient to define the duties of the principal officers who may hereafter from time to time, under the Secretary of State for War, be charged with the administration of the departments of the Army:

Now, therefore, her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of State for War, the officers hereinafter named shall be charged with the duties herein assigned to them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief shall exercise general command over her Majesty's Military Forces at home and abroad, shall issue "Army Orders," and hold periodical inspections of the troops.

He shall be the principal adviser of the Secretary of State on all military questions, and shall be charged with the general supervision of the military departments of the War Office.

He shall be charged with the general distribution of the Army at home and abroad, with the preparation and maintenance of detailed plans of the mobilisation of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, with the preparation and maintenance of schemes of offensive and defensive operations, and with collecting and compiling military information; with selecting fit and proper persons to be recommended for appointment to commissions in the Regular Forces; with proposing fit and proper officers, whether of the Regular or Auxiliary Forces, for promotion, for staff and other military appointments, and for military honours and rewards.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Adjutant-General shall be charged with the discipline, military education, and training of the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regular and Reserve Forces and Militia of the United Kingdom, and of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Forces of the United Kingdom when subject to military law or when assembled for training, exercise, inspection, or voluntary military duty; with patterns of clothing and necessaries, and with the maintenance of returns and statistics connected with the *personnel* of the Army; with enlisting men for, and discharging men from, the Regular and Auxiliary Forces; with annually submitting proposals for the Establishments for all the above Services. He shall advice the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his department, and in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief he shall act for him.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster-General shall be charged with supplying the Army with food, forage, fuel and light, and quarters, with land and water transport, and with remounts; with the movement of troops and with the distribution of their stores and equipment; with administering the Army Service Corps, the Pay Department and the establishments employed on the above Services; and with dealing with sanitary questions relating to the Army. He shall submit proposals for the annual Estimates for the above Services, and shall advise the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his department. He shall make such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the Services under his control.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORTIFICATIONS.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications shall be charged with the construction and maintenance of fortifications, barracks, and store buildings, and the inspection of ordnance factory buildings; with military railways and telegraphs; with the custody of War Office lands and unoccupied buildings; with advising as to the design and issue of Royal Engineer and submarine mining stores. He shall submit proposals for the annual Estimates for Engineer services, and shall advise as to the general distribution of the corps, and as to the appointment of officers to, or their removal from, responsible positions in connection with works. He shall advise on all questions relating to the technical instruction of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and shall make such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the Services under his control. He shall advise the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

The Director-General of Ordnance shall be charged with supplying the Army with warlike stores, equipment, and clothing; with the direction of the Ordnance Committee and the manufacturing departments of the Army, with dealing with questions of armament, of patterns, of inventions and designs, and with the inspection of all stores whether supplied by the manufacturing departments or by contractors. He shall administer the Army Ordnance Department and the Army Ordnance Corps, and shall make such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the Services under his control. He shall submit proposals for the annual estimates for the above Services, and shall advise the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his department.

And whereas by an Act passed in session of Parliament held in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for making further provision relating to the management of certain departments of the War Office," it is enacted that one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time appoint, and at his pleasure remove, an officer to be styled the Financial Secretary of the War Office, and that his duties in relation to the War Office shall be assigned to him by Order in Council.

Now, therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War the said Financial Secretary shall be charged—

With financially reviewing the expenditure proposed to be provided in the annual Estimates for Army Services, and with compiling those Estimates for submission to Parliament;

With financially reviewing any proposals for new expenditure, or for any proposed redistribution of the sums allotted to the different sub-heads of the votes for Army Service;

With seeing that accounts of all expenditure of cash and stores are correctly and punctually rendered; with auditing and allowing all such expenditure, and recording the same under its proper head of service in the annual account for Parliament; with issuing all warrants for the payment of moneys; with making all imprests to accountants and others;

With the financial control of the Manufacturing Departments of the Army and with controlling and recording all contracts for Army Services;

And with advising the Secretary of State on all questions of Army expenditure.

And her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is further pleased to direct that the Order in Council of Nov. 21, 1895, defining the duties of the principal officers under the Secretary of State for War charged with the administration of the Departments of Army be revoked.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

THE LEVEE.

THE DUKE OF YORK held a Levee at St. James's Palace on March 14. It was attended by a brilliant gathering of naval and military officers, diplomatists, and others, there being a large number of presentations both in the diplomatic and the general circles. The following were among the presentations made to his Royal Highness:—

Corbett, Col Richard R A Coode, Lieut-Col J H C, 2nd Batt the Black Watch
Elis, Major-Gen Sir Arthur, K C V O, C S I
Howells, The Rev
Khawaja, Mahammad Sadik Hakim, Mr
Bakhshi, Sain Das Sethy, Mr
Lyttelton, Major-Gen the Hon Neville
Osborn, General W M, Consul-General of the United States in London
Robinson, Lieut John Elliott, I M S
Williams, Lieut-Col and Hon Col G J, 4th Lancashire Vol Artillery
Wilmore, Lieut W Southwick, I M S
Wollaston, Mr Arthur Naylor, C I E

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d., per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CHINA BLUE BOOK.

A VOLUMINOUS Blue Book of 360 pages has been issued (China No. 1, 1899), containing correspondence respecting the affairs of China from March 1898, to the beginning of last month. As was doubtless to be expected in the circumstances, the Blue Book makes no reference to pending negotiations with Russia with regard either to a general understanding or to the special incident which recently arose out of the Neu-chwang Railway loan. The earlier part of the correspondence, which is chiefly of retrospective interest, deals with the negotiations at Pekin which resulted in the lease to this country of Wei-hai-wei and of the Kau-lung promontory opposite to Hong Kong. The following extracts from a despatch addressed by Sir C. MacDonald to the Foreign Office on April 10, 1898, illustrate the difficulties which our Minister ultimately met with in inducing the Tsung-li-Yamen to carry out the proposal it had itself originated for.

THE LEASING OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Pekin, April 16, 1898.

On March 28, in obedience to the instructions contained in your lordship's telegram of March 25 (which I did not receive till the 27th), I informed the Yamen that, in the view of her Majesty's Government, the balance of power in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li had been so seriously disturbed by the lease to Russia of Port Arthur as a naval station that it must be redressed by a lease of Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain on similar terms.

I prefaced this demand by a summary of our negotiations with Russia, showing that her Majesty's Government had spared no effort to induce that Power to abstain from a policy in no way dictated by her commercial interests and menacing both to China and England. No opposition had been raised to such Russian requirements as the extension of the Siberian Railway to an ice free port and the lease of the latter from China, but the acquisition of a fortified naval base was on a totally different footing. Great Britain had given a proof of her sincerity in declaring the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei to be forced on her by offering a pledge that she would ask for no port in the Gulf of Russia would abstain from her demand for Port Arthur.

The Chinese Minister, however, remained obdurate on this occasion, and at the next interview, on March 31, they showed scarcely less stubbornness.

After some two hours or more of discussion I said that I regretted to find that my explanations of the reasons for our demand had met with so little appreciation. I had hoped that the Yamen would grasp at once the bearing of its on the political alliance, and grant it without demur, as conceded in China's own interests; but they seemed bent on forcing me to support my request by a warning of the consequences of refusal, which I was very reluctant to give.

The Ministers said they were not refusing the lease; they were only asking for a temporary postponement. I said that the situation and the strongly stirred feeling of the English people did not permit delay, and I must insist on a definite answer either that afternoon or within two days' time.

On this the Ministers broke out into angry remonstrances, declaring that it was intolerable to expect so serious a question to be decided in a few days' consideration. They would let me know in due course of time what they proposed to do, but they could not listen to any suggestion that their answer must be given within a limited time.

I said that if the matter were one on which any compromise were possible it would be unreasonable to close the negotiations abruptly, but that the time they had already had for consideration was ample to enable them to come to a decision. Yes or No, on such a definite issue as this. If I were to tell them they could have more time for reflection I should only be giving them the erroneous impression that withdrawal or modification of our demand was possible.

In spite of all I could say, the Ministers refused to regard the following item as about a close for this as anything but unfriendly, and reproached me with demonstrating by my insistence that Great Britain was no more considerate than Russia. Such pressure as I was using would have a serious effect on China's friendly feelings towards us.

I said I had shown my reluctance to use threats by the patience with which I had tried to make them see the question in its true light, but that I could not let them suppose that a refusal would not expose them to grave danger. I personally believed that China was sincerely desirous of Great Britain's friendship, but to the people of England the grant of a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan to Russia followed by a refusal to give us a similar lease of Wei-hai-wei, would seem proof of a contrary feeling, which would be bitterly resented. I could wait for their answer till the next day but one, but no longer.

The Ministers said they would not be able to give a reply before one day later, to which I answered that that answer would be equivalent to a refusal.

What would happen then? they asked, and I said that I could not tell. I should telegraph the fact of the refusal to your lordship and to the admiral, who would soon be at Chusan, and the matter would then be out of my hands.

Two days later, however, the Chinese Government, after some further discussion, but without any fresh reference to the threat used by Sir Claude MacDonald, signified its assent.

COUNT MOURAVIEFF AND SIR N. R. O'CONOR.

The text of the Russo-Chinese Agreement with regard to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan having been published on June 3 in the *Times*, Lord Salisbury, on June 9, instructed (No. 177, p. 118) Sir N. R. O'Conor, then her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to inquire whether the published version was correct, and, if so, to make certain representations to the Russian Government. Sir N. O'Conor replied on June 14 (No. 192, p. 131):—

I called on Count Mouravieff yesterday, and, in obedience to your lordship's instructions, I inquired of his Excellency whether the Russo-Chinese Agreement published in the *Times* of the 3rd inst., of which I showed him a copy, was a correct version of the Agreement. If so, I said that I had instructions from your lordship to point out that the Sixth Article was inconsistent with the assurances given to her Majesty's Government in his note of March 22 (April 3), as also with our treaty rights.

His Excellency replied that the Agreement was one exclusively between the Russian and Chinese Governments, which was not meant to be published, but that it would not prevent the Russian Government adhering to the assurances which had been given to her Majesty's Government, the value of which he quite accurately stated in the House by Mr. Curzon.

His Excellency avoided saying whether the text of the Agreement was accurate or not, and when pressed on the subject replied that he was unwilling either to admit or deny its correctness, as if he did so, and strong exception were taken to this article, a request for its abrogation would probably follow, and it would be impossible for the Russian Government to amend or enter a formal convention of this kind. All he could say was that the assurances given to her Majesty's Government in regard to respecting existing treaties between China and foreign Powers would be maintained.

The most important documents in this series are those which relate to the

RAILWAY AND OTHER CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FOR BRITISH ENTERPRISE

in China. The reported intention of the Chinese Government, in spite of many denials, to grant to a Belgian syndicate strongly backed by the Russian and French Ministers a concession for the construction of a railway from Pekin to Hankow, in the heart of the Yang-tse Valley, was viewed by Sir Claude MacDonald with not unnatural suspicion, and on Aug. 13 he addressed the following telegram to Lord Salisbury (No. 278, pp. 189-190):—

In my telegram of Aug. 6 I reported that the Yamen had assured me on that date that they would not ratify the agreements with the Belgian Syndicate for the Pekin-Hankow line if it were found to contain the provisions mentioned by me as to the loan being financed by the Russo-Chinese Bank.

I learnt on the 9th that the Yamen had, under the influence of Li Hung Chang, abandoned this position and intended to ratify the agreement immediately.

In view of the urgency of the matter, I addressed a note on the same day to the Yamen, in which I asked for an interview on the 10th or 11th inst, and informed them that the Chinese text of the contract had reached me, warning them at the same time that if they did not give me another interview before they ratified the agreement, her Majesty's Government would look upon their action as unfriendly, and would probably insist on the same rights being given to Great Britain in all the provinces adjoining the Yang-tse.

On the evening of the 10th the Yamen answered that they would appoint a day for an interview when they had seen me. To this they returned an evasive answer, to the effect that they were all engaged by seremonies at the Palace connected with the Emperor's birthday, which would last some days.

I should add that I had already, on the 10th, sent them a note in which I criticised the contract in detail, stating finally that I should have further objections to bring forward at my interview with them.

I now hear on good authority that the contract was ratified yesterday, the 12th.

That the ratification has thus been rushed through is undoubtedly due to the influence of Li Hung Chang, combined with strong pressure on the part of the representatives of Russia, France, and Belgium, and if heavy payment is not exacted from the Chinese Government for their bad faith, Li will persuade his colleagues that it is safer to slight England than any other Power, and any pressure which we may want to bring to bear in other matters will be without weight.

I therefore think that her Majesty's Government should insist either:—

On a written assurance from the Yamen that if British syndicates apply for any railway concessions in the Yang-tse provinces, they shall be given on the same terms as those which France, under cover of the Belgian Syndicate, has received in the Pekin-Hankow contract, and that no mining or railway concessions will be granted in those provinces unless they have been previously declined by British syndicates; or

2. On a written assurance that all railways for which British syndicates are now in treaty, that is to say—

(a) The Shan-hai-kwan-Neu-chwang line;

(b) The line from Tien-tsin to Ching-kiang (the letter, as I understand, in conjunction with Germans and Americans);

(c) The line from Shanghai to Nankin with its continuations and branches;

(d) The lines in Ho-nan and Shan-si,

should be granted without any further delay on terms identical with those contained in the contract for the Pekin-Hankow line.

The latter consist, so far as I can learn, in complete control over the construction, choice of material, working, and *personnel* of the line, together with an imperial guarantee for the repayment of the loan.

The second demand seems to me to be preferable on the whole; it will be impossible to obtain either demand without bringing great pressure to bear, and I consider that the demand should be made not as a compensatory concession, but as a punishment for bad faith.

The following extract from a despatch of the same date (No. 347, p. 260) should be read in conjunction with the above telegram:—

Pekin, Aug. 19, 1898.

In extension of my telegrams on the subject of the Belgian agreement for the Pekin-Hankow Railway, I have the honour to report that, having received on the 7th instant from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Shanghai a copy of the *China Gazette*, containing what purported to be a copy of the contract, I consulted an expert as to the effect of the financial stipulations contained in it, which, as may be seen from the copy forwarded direct to your Lordship from Shanghai, were very obscurely worded. His view was that the provision for the deposit of 78,000 shares in the Russian Bank pointed clearly to an advance of the purchase-money by them.

I accordingly, when I obtained an interview with the Yamen on the 6th, laid stress on this point in the arguments I addressed to them against ratifying the agreement. It was not, of course, possible to enter upon a detailed verbal examination of the whole contract, even had the complete text been before me, and I therefore dwelt mainly on this point and on the dangerous provisions that the French text should rule, and the French or Russian Minister be the referee in case of difference of opinion between the Belgian Minister and the Yamen.

It was evident from the manner in which my warnings were received that neither Prince Ching nor most of the Ministers had had any knowledge of the contents of the contract, for they showed unmistakable signs of alarm, ending by declaring that they would carefully examine the text when it reached Pekin for ratification and refuse to ratify it if the effect was as I described. They also repeated their promise to send me a copy of the contract as soon as it arrived.

The only member of the Yamen who showed full acquaintance with the contract was Li Hung Chang, who loudly denied that there was anything objectionable in it. After some discussion, Prince Ching observed that they must refuse ratification unless their doubts were satisfied.

On the 8th I received private information to the effect that the Belgian Minister had given the Yamen the fullest assurances that the Russian Bank was not financially interested, except as agent, in the transaction, and that similar assurances had been telegraphed by Sheng from Shanghai. Next day I obtained fuller information to the effect that after I had left the Yamen on the 6th the Prince and Ministers had decided against ratification, at that in view of the assurances they had since received, and under the influence of Li, they had changed their minds and now intended ratifying the agreement at once.

This news reached me late in the afternoon, and there was only time to end to the Yamen a hurried note to warn them of the probable consequences of regard the following item as about a close for this as anything but unfriendly, and reproached me with demonstrating by my insistence that Great Britain was no more considerate than Russia. Such pressure as I was using would have a serious effect on China's friendly feelings towards us.

I said I had shown my reluctance to use threats by the patience with which I had tried to make them see the question in its true light, but that I could not let them suppose that a refusal would not expose them to grave danger. I personally believed that China was sincerely desirous of Great Britain's friendship, but to the people of England the grant of a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan to Russia followed by a refusal to give us a similar lease of Wei-hai-wei, would seem proof of a contrary feeling, which would be bitterly resented. I could wait for their answer till the next day but one, but no longer.

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What would happen then? they asked, and I said that I could not tell. I should telegraph the fact of the refusal to your lordship and to the admiral, who would soon be at Chusan, and the matter would then be out of my hands.

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The Ministers said they were not refusing the lease; they were only asking for a temporary postponement. I said that the situation and the strongly stirred feeling of the English people did not permit delay, and I must insist on a definite answer either that afternoon or within two days' time.

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THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Friday, March 10, at a meeting of the council of the Church Defence Committee at the Church House, Westminster, and said the work of the committee must not be allowed to grow slack because there was no immediate attack on the position or endowments of the Church. Just now their minds were a good deal more occupied with what was within the Church than with any attacks from without. He could not say that he very much feared the ultimate result, but he deprecated the heat which was being engendered in the controversy, and which, he was afraid, would not help them in the slightest degree. What the committee had to do was still to endeavour with all their powers to teach the people of England the real history and position of the Church. People were beginning to understand that the property of the Church was not national property, but was regulated by the law of trusts, and if the committee worked steadily on he thought they would succeed in thoroughly impressing that truth on the more stupid as well as on the intelligent classes of the community. The annual report was subsequently adopted on the motion of Lord Addington.

The Church Association Conference was concluded on Friday at Bolton by a public breakfast at the Spinners' Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Lancaster, who introduced for discussion the subject "The Relationship between Spiritual Religion and Protestant Doctrine." The Rev. T. H. Sparshott continued the discussion. The next subject claiming attention read as follows:—

That the Bill of the archbishops, proposed for adoption in Convocation, is objectionable in every detail—(1) by assigning to the executive and administrative chief pastor in each diocese a coercive jurisdiction for the due exercise of which he has had no training, and which is inconsistent with the character of an impartial and fatherly adviser; (2) by reason of the partisan character imparted to the bench of bishops by the one-sided nature of the appointments made by successive Prime Ministers; (3) by the costly nature of a double appeal (with a possible rehearing in the Court of First Instance); (4) by refusing to allow any finality to be attainable, or any fixed principle of law to be ever ascertained by the decisions of the Supreme Court of Appeal; (5) by making the supremacy of the Crown dependent upon the votes of a majority of the bishops, whose opinions as to questions of episcopal authority or doctrine are practically to guide the ruling of the Queen's judges.

The Rev. J. J. Beddow, vicar of Drypool, Hull, read a paper on the subject, and said that it was essential in the highest interests of the Church and nation that the questions in dispute should be decided by men of keen and well-trained intellect and calm and mature judgment. Did their archbishops and bishops answer to these requirements? Out of thirty-five archbishops and bishops there were only four or five who had not shown open sympathy with the Romanishing movement. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Bridge, of Manchester, said the opposition to the Bill would make it impossible for such an idiotic measure to become law. A Bolton Presbyterian minister, Rev. F. B. E. Johnstone, spoke on behalf of Nonconformists, and expressed his deep concern at the present position of the Church of England, his deep sympathy with them in their cause, and the desire of the Nonconformists to assist them all they possibly could in this matter. The chairman, in closing the discussion, said he regarded it as a calamity to the clergy if such a Bill should ever become law. The proceedings closed with the Doxology.

At the meetings of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Church in Myrtle Street Church, Liverpool, on March 13—from the report of which we extract the following:—

The Rev. Dr. Marshall Randles, principal of the Theological College, Didsbury, moved:—"That the National Council, while rejoicing in the signs of quickened spiritual life in the National Church, deeply deplores the widespread adoption and inculcation of ideas and practices by large and increasing numbers of the clergy concerning religion, the Church, the Priesthood, the Mass, and the Confessional. The Council protests against the defiant, persistent, and unscrupulous determination of such clergy to undo the work of the Reformation, as a flagrant wrong in itself, wholly inconsistent with the letter and with the spirit of their contract with the State, and entirely inimical to the moral well-being of the nation, and earnestly urges Parliament to do its utmost to maintain its own authority and to safeguard the Protestantism of the realm. Seeing the difficulty the State has in controlling the clergy of the Established Church the Council is convinced that there is no final and effective method of terminating the spread of Romanism within, and by, the Anglican Church except that of dissolving the existing connection between the Church and the State, thus setting the Church free for the management of its own affairs and delivering the State from the burden of duties it could not adequately discharge. Therefore the National Council appeals not only to its own members throughout the country and to all citizens, but also to the Evangelical Party of the Anglican Church, to support a policy of justice and freedom in the interest of real religion, sound Protestantism, good government, and the well-being of the nation."

In speaking to the resolution, Dr. Randles said that those who were now trying to undo the Reformation, and take us back to the spiritual tyranny of the Middle Ages, were the servants of the nation, and were they of the Free Churches to stand by in indifference or silence when they saw men promoting a work which tended to sap the very foundations of national virtue, and weaken and eat away the fibres of moral rectitude? He was sure there was not one of them prepared to accept that position. (Applause.) He feared the cure was not to be found with the bishops. (Applause.) If the bishops were able and not willing, there rested upon them a tremendous responsibility, and if they were willing, and not able, they were to be pitied. He saw no means by which this evil could be eradicated, and the Church and nation delivered from its deleterious influence, except by separating the Church from the State. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. F. Aked (of Liverpool) seconded the resolution. He said that if the battle of the Reformation had to be fought over again they were prepared to fight it. (Applause.) They stood for disestablishment, and their policy was fight. (Applause.)

Mr. Percy Bunting supported the resolution. He said they must have the Church of England made honestly Protestant, and then when disestablished it would be a Protestant Church. (Applause.)

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Evan Spicer, J. P., London, moved: "That the National Free Church Council refers to the General Committee the question as to whether it is not desirable for them to summon at once the secretaries of the Federations, and afterwards the secretaries of the different Councils throughout England, to confer together as to whether the time has not arrived when, knowing the Ritualistic practices, the teaching of the confessional and of the mass in many of the National schools throughout England, which are abhorrent and hateful to all the Free Churchmen of Great Britain, the advice should be given to all Free Church parents to withdraw their children from such Church of England schools in our midst, and that a request be at once made to the Government to provide proper accommodation for the primary education of our children until popular control is secured for all State-aided schools.

Rev. C. H. Kelly (London) seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, B. Cov.	Lieut. E. M. Hughes.
Mr. B. G. Wallis, B.	Lieut. W. H. Simpson.
Mr. D. D. Murdoch, M. Cov.	Lieut. D. F. Vines.
Lieut.-Col. H. Read.	Nursing Sister Miss J. M.
Major J. Scott, I.M.S.	Lloyd, I.N.S.
Capt. E. S. Cooper.	Nursing Sister Miss H. Fawcus.
Lieut. A. R. C. Savile.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. E. H. C. Walch, B. Cov., 6 mos. M.C.	Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Woon, till Nov. 1, 1899.
Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., B., 16 days Extraordinary Leave.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Elliot, 20 dys.
Mr. J. Nisbet, B., 6 mos. M.C.	Major H. K. Harvey, D.S.O., Agency.
Mr. D. O'Dowda, B., furl. commuted to furl. on M.C. for 18 mos.	Capt. G. H. Weller, 6 mos.
Major G. B. O'Donnell, Bo., furl. to Nov. 16, 1899.	Lieut. E. K. Barwell, 3 mos.
Mr. E. J. Ebden, Bo, Cov., 9 mos. furl.	Lieut. F. H. Goldthorpe, 4 mos.
	Lieut. A. G. Vivian, to July 17, 1899.
	Comdr. H. B. Hooper, R.I.M., to Sept. 16, 1899.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. H. A. Rose, B. Cov.	Major T. T. Vaughan.
Mr. A. Geitskell, B. Cov.	Capt. G. J. C. Hall.
Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield, B.	Capt. C. F. T. Murray.
Mr. F. Litchfield, B.	Capt. John Hill.
Mr. H. S. Hawkins, B.	Lieut. J. Craik.
Mr. E. H. Grosman, Bo.	Lieut. J. C. F. Crester.
Lieut.-Col. G. H. Robinson.	Nurse. Sister A. E. A. Hunt.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A TELEGRAM dated Manila, March 10 ("Laffan") said:—The Americans have burned the insurgent fort of Pandakan. Captain Smith, of the Idaho Regiment, was wounded, and one trooper was accidentally killed.

The Spanish Commissioners are now visiting the Filipino Government at Malolos to negotiate for the liberation of their prisoners.

The American transport Grant arrived this morning, and Major-General Lawton has already reported himself to General Otis for duty. The troops are now disembarking.

New York, March 11. The "Journal" to day publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:—"General Otis, cabling regarding the situation in the Philippines, counsels the abandonment of diplomacy. He says that he will wage a vigorous, persistent, and aggressive campaign until Luzon is brought into complete subjection, and this policy will be pursued in all the other islands. General Lawton, the despatch continues, is directing the work in the field."

Manila, March 11 ("Laffan").—General King has recovered from his illness, and will resume his former command on the north to-morrow. General Otis has made the following disposition of troops consequent upon the arrival of General Lawton's reinforcements:—A new brigade is formed for General Wheaton. One battalion of the 4th Infantry takes duty at the Waterworks, and one is encamped at Luneta. One battalion of the 17th Infantry relieves the 2nd Battalion of Oregon Volunteers on duty within the walled city. General Lawton's headquarters remain at Gran. To day there has been irregular firing on both divisions. The transport Isla de Luzon has started for Spain with 1,885 Spanish soldiers. There are now only 120 remaining.

Madrid, March 13 (*Times*).—The Minister of War to-day received a telegram from General Rios stating that General Otis refuses permission to ransom the Spanish prisoners from the Tagalos, as the latter could with the money obtain munitions and prolong the war against the Americans. General Otis is stopping communications between the Spanish and Tagalo commissioners, preventing them from passing the American lines. General Rios implores the Spanish Government to appeal to the Powers to intervene in the name of humanity.

Manila, March 13 (*Laffan.*)—General Wheaton's provisional brigade, consisting of the 22nd and 20th Infantry, two battalions of the Washington Regiment, seven companies of the Oregon Volunteers, three troops of the 4th Cavalry, and Captain Scott's battery of the 6th Artillery, advanced at seven this morning from San Pedro Macati, and captured Guadalupe. The brigade then swung to the right and took San Nicolas before attacking Pateros. The insurgents, anticipating a flank movement, retreated towards Taguig and Pasig town, which Captain Scott thereupon shelled. The American pursuit of the fleeing Filipinos was stopped by the Pasig River. Generals Anderson, Wheaton, and King are now on the advanced lines.

Later.—General Wheaton occupies the bluffs commanding Pasig, Pateros, and Taguig. He estimates the strength of the enemy engaged to-day at 1,000, and their loss at seventy.

New York, March 14th (*Reuter*).—A despatch from Manila states that three barges loaded with provisions were captured to-day, together with a major and a captain of the insurgents and seventy-four men who were on board.

General Wheaton's brigade shelled Pateros and Taguig, but was unable to cross the river. A troop of the 4th Cavalry charged along the west bank of the river, routing the enemy. Captain Wheeler and four privates were wounded, and one private was killed. The entire brigade has advanced slightly from the position it held last night, but the troops met with stubborn opposition. The insurgents in the neighbourhood of Pasig suffered heavily from the shells thrown from the gunboats.

Washington, March 14.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—

General Otis, in forbidding further negotiations regarding the surrender of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, acted on his own authority, but the Government will unquestionably support him to the extreme in any action of that nature. The United States Government never contemplated trying to secure the release of the prisoners by ransom, but simply through the suppression of the insurrection, and they are of opinion that they cannot be required by any international law to do more than has been done to secure that object, though they will not relax their efforts. General Otis was undoubtedly correct in preventing negotiations between the Spaniards and the insurgents for the present, inasmuch as the ratification of the peace treaty has not been effected, and the two countries are still technically at war.

General Otis's refusal to allow the Spaniards to carry arms to the Carolines is in strict pursuance of the terms of the protocol. It is the cannon and munitions taken by General Rios to Zamboanga which he desires to take to the Carolines. The State Department officials are puzzled by Spain's desire to fortify the Carolines for it has been assumed that the sale of the islands to Germany would be consummated. It is suggested that Germany may require Spain, in case of a sale, to hand over the islands in such a condition as will not make it necessary for Germany to suppress an insurrection like that which the United States have had to face in the Philippines.

A Madrid telegram to the *Times* states that great indignation exists throughout Spain at the American refusal to allow the liberation of the 6,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos. Senor Silvela has had a conference with the French Ambassador, with a view to obtaining the intervention of the Powers for the liberation of the prisoners.

Washington, March 15 (*Reuter*).—General Otis cables from Manila under to-day's date:—

Three thousand insurgents moved down last night to Pasig and Pateros on the shore of Laguna de Bay, facing General Wheaton's troops on the Pasig River line. By heavy fighting General Wheaton dislodged the enemy, drove them back, taking 400 prisoners, and inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded. He reports his loss as very moderate. He now occupies these towns with a sufficient force to hold them.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, March 10—Lieut J G Ede has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

War Office, March 10—14th Hussars—Capt E J Tickell, D S O, to be Major.

Royal Artillery—Majors to be Lieut-Cols.—A H C Philpotts, T S Baldock, W F Cleeve, F C Farmer, E Gunner, H Burton. Captains to be Majors.—C de C Hamilton, R G Strange, Brevet Maj. A H C Birch, A J Mullins, R F X MacG Bond, R A K Montgomery. To be Captains.—Lieuts J J Mackintosh H B Hill, F E Nixon-Eccleraall, R H F McCulloch, F W Dent, F H Metcalfe, R H Massie, A H Thorp, W A Nicholson, J K Kendall, E H Pim, A Ellershaw, T S Hickens, First-class Master Gunner T Munro to be Lieutenant District Officer, vice R Wark, removed from the Army.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut the Hon G A A Hood to be Captain.

Scots Guards—Capt B H Scott-Murray to be Major, vice J B Stracey, retired.

Line Battalions—Lincolnshire Reg—Capt H Du Buisson to be Major. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Reg)—Lieuts to be Capts—C Ryall, A C Daly, Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut A M H Forbes to be Captain. Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt S G Everitt to be Major; Lieut G E Rickman to be Capt. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Reg)—Lieuts to be Capts—C A Fedden, P A Turner, N W Fraser. King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut W H L Allgood, Adjutant, to be Captain. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buff Duke the of Albany's)—Lieuts to be Capts—C J Ramsden, A W M Brodie. Connaught Rangers.—Capt C Hall to be Major. Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut N Malcolm to be Captain. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Sergt C H Jardine, from 7th Hussars to be Sec Lieut.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut G B Gosling to be Captain.

Staff—Maj H J Du Cane, R A, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adj-General; Sec Lieut H R A, Viscount Belgrave to be A D C to Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa.

Brevet—Lieut-Col W S Clarke, half-pay, to be Colonel.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut H C Reid, M B, to be Surg-Captain.

India Office, March 14—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India:—

Majors to be Lieut-Colonels—R C G Mayne, C B, Substantive Colonel in the Army A G A Durand, C B, C I E the above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Feb 21, 1899, E J F Wood, H Read.

Captains to be Majors—R D Burton, A D Fordyce, Brevet Lieut-Col E F H McSwiney, D S O, F H Yate, G H J Moore, J W C Hutchinson, W E Phillips, L W C Kerrich, N S Swanston, H F T Macartney, P R Legh, W A Thompson, C I Fry, F H Hancock, H F E Hodges, Brevet Major F C W Rideout, L J Howell, R W Sherard, J A Brown.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Capt T Jermyn, I S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adj-General; Major R C Onslow, I S C, an Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, to be a Deputy Judge-Advocate-General; Capt H L B Acton, I S C, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

THE London diplomatic world is about to suffer a great loss, says the "Scotsman," in the recall of the Japanese Minister, while London drawing-rooms will be the poorer in the matter of decoration by the absence of his pretty and charming wife. Mr. Kato is, for the high post he has filled for nearly five years, a young man, having been only in his thirty-fourth year when he arrived in London as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his imperial master. He was educated at the Imperial University at Tokio. If he learned his English in Japan, he is a credit to its schools. Both he and Mrs. Kato speak our difficult tongue with ease, and almost a total absence of accent. His term of office at the Japanese Legation here has been a memorable one in the history of Japan, seeing that the country has risen almost at a bound to the position of a first-class Power on a footing of equality in naval strength with some European Powers which, half a dozen years ago, regarded Japan as of no account. Mr. and Mrs. Kato sail for home next month.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MR. GOSCHEN'S SPEECH.

MR. GOSCHEN'S speech on the Navy Estimates has attracted the attention both of politicians and the Press at Berlin. The semi-official "Post" says:—

Mr. Goschen takes exactly the same view of the Disarmament Conference as the other Powers, and as even Russia herself, for he declared that a decrease in the expenditure on the fleet would be agreed to only on the condition that all the Great Powers should do likewise. Moreover, the self-reliant tone that ran throughout the speech of the First Lord can easily be understood when one remembers that England, trusting to her powerful naval armament, has not once during the last six months yielded to any foreign Power, whereas formerly it was the custom for British threats to be simply ridiculed, as it was known that England's bark was worse than her bite.

The *Times* correspondent says the speech "has met with a very favourable reception in Germany."

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Paris, March 14 (Reuter).—M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, who has left for London after spending some days in Paris, will have an interview with Lord Salisbury shortly after his arrival. It is expected that this interview will result in a great step forward being made in the negotiations for the settlement of pending African questions, since these negotiations have now reached such a point that the representatives of both countries have been able to put their respective proposals on paper and have communicated the text to each other.

M. de Lanessan, the ex-Governor of Indo-China, in the course of an interview with the *Standard* correspondent, said he regretted that such a very large majority of his fellow-countrymen, including many of those who represent the nation in Parliament, and some of those who hold or have held office, should be so little acquainted with the real state of affairs in foreign countries, and added:—"I feel convinced that, if it were otherwise, they would share my opinion in favour of the immediate establishment and constant maintenance of most cordial relations with Great Britain. It must not, however, be imagined that I would have France persevere in hostile attitude towards Germany.

There can be no question of our even trying to make ourselves strong enough to be able to confront, in case of need, both Germany on land and England at sea. We wish to live on good terms with both these Great Powers; but notwithstanding the numerous colonial questions pending between Great Britain and France there is not, in my opinion, a single one of them—not even that of Egypt—the settlement of which can baffle the goodwill of French and English diplomacy.

The former Governor of Indo-China proceeded:—"Everyone in Europe must, at the present moment, feel conscious that nothing but war could drive the English from the Valley of the Nile, and I am convinced that the French nation could not be induced to undertake that task willingly." Later on he said he did not care to inquire whether France could find, in Siam, compensation for certain concession which, in the course of negotiations, England might demand of her; but he added, "If England left France a free hand in Siam, there would be an end to the Egyptian Question."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Dutch Government expect to receive, within the next few days, from St. Petersburg, the list of invitations to the Peace Conference, which has been prepared by the Russian Cabinet. The Pope has not been requested to send a representative. The arrangements which have been made by the advisers of the Czar will be strictly adhered to.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

According to information published in Vienna by the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the recent incident in Belgrade which resulted in the sudden departure of the Russian Minister, M. Jadovski, will have no untoward effect on relations between Russia and Servia.

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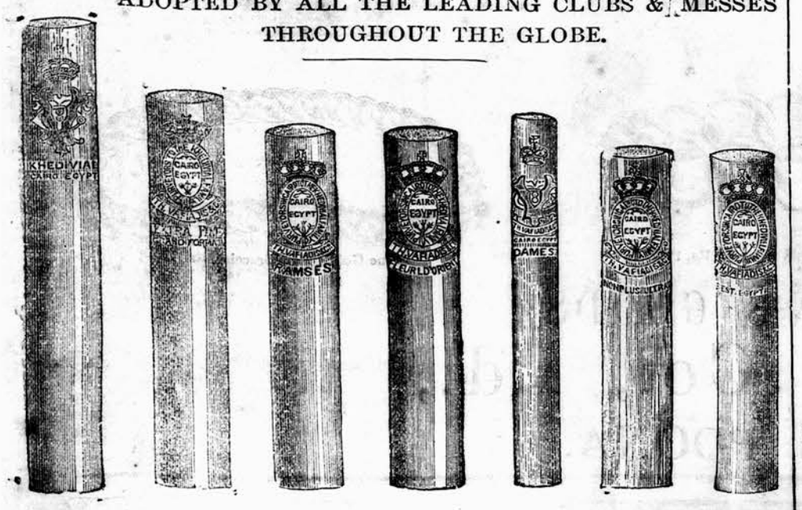

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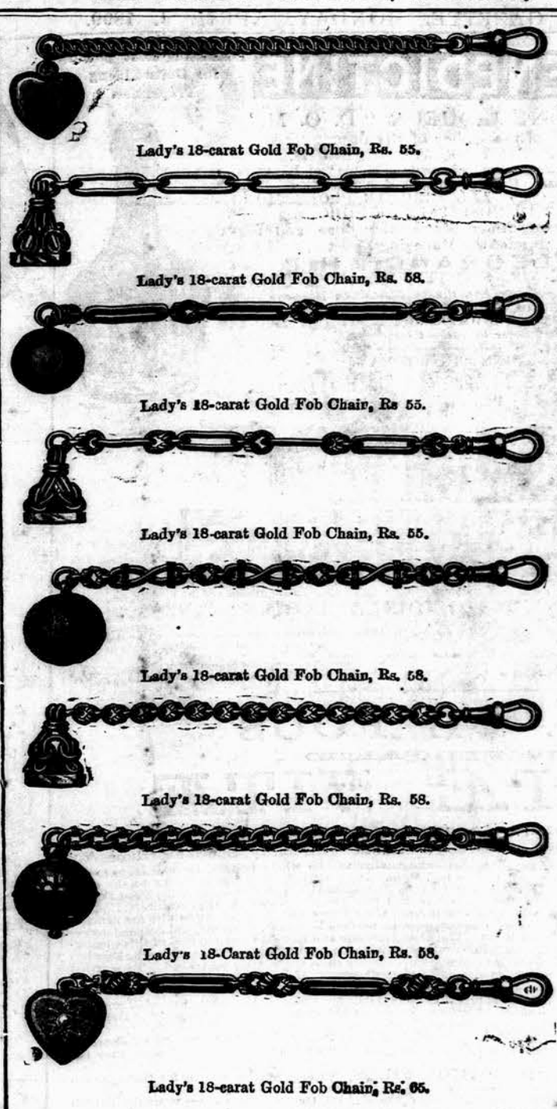
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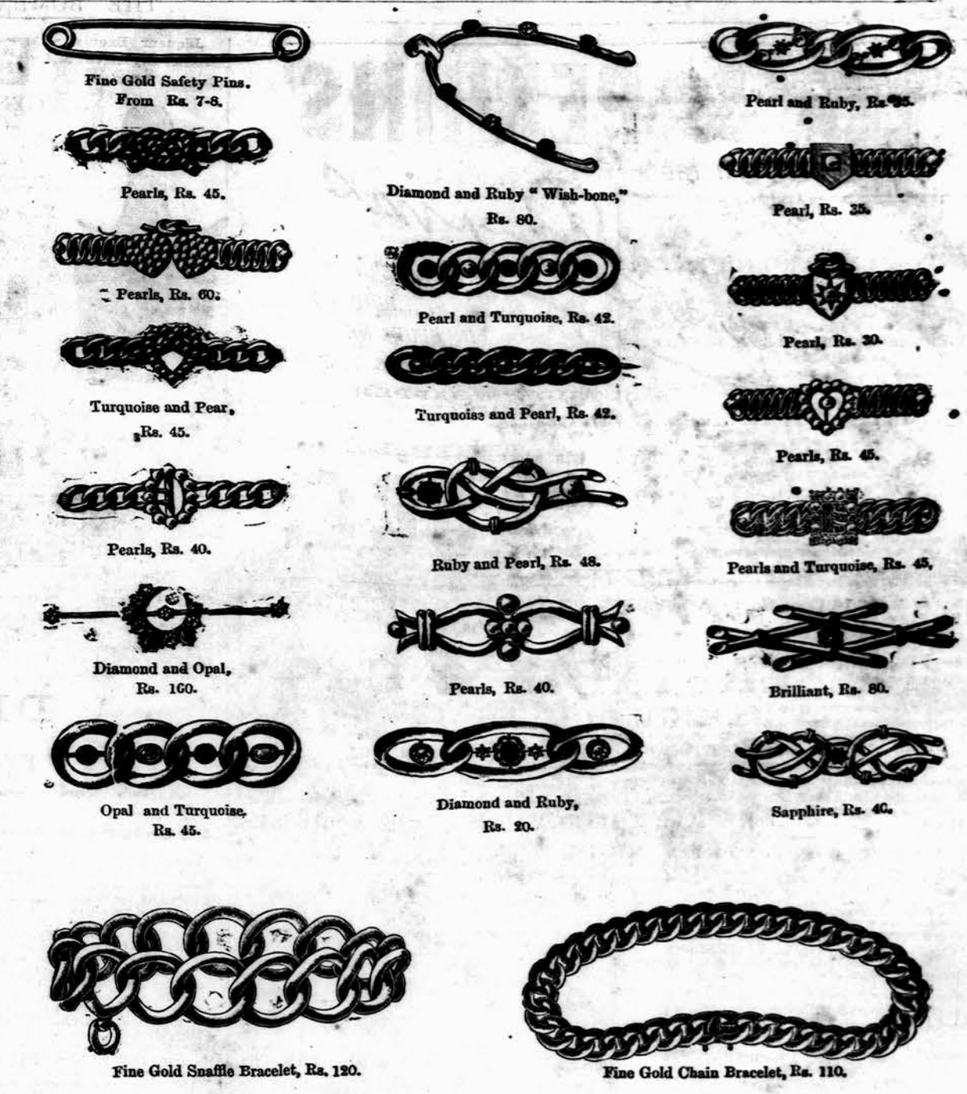
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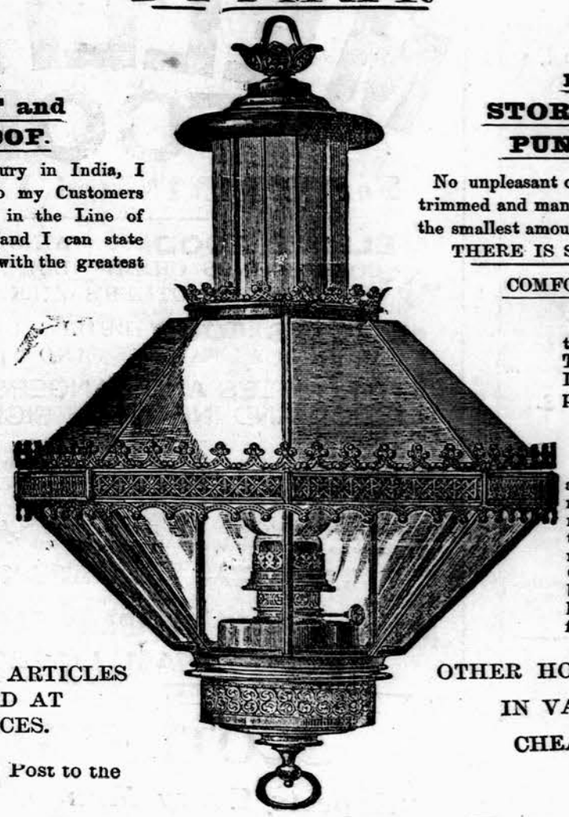

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